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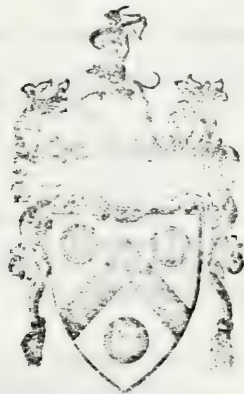
That John Underhill high sheriff of York County is ordered to collect of the County Clerk of the County of York 24 of the County Clerk's Office as follows: County Clerk as above 100. That the County Clerk is ordered to collect of the County Clerk as above 100. That the County Clerk is ordered to collect of the County Clerk as above 100. That the County Clerk is ordered to collect of the County Clerk as above 100.

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GENEALOGY
OF THE
BASKERVILLE FAMILY
AND
SOME ALLIED FAMILIES,
INCLUDING ✓
THE ENGLISH DESCENT
FROM 1266 A. D.

"He who cares not whence he came
cares not whither he goes."—Ben Jonson.



By PATRICK HAMILTON BASKERVILL,
RICHMOND, VA.,

Of the Twenty-first Generation in Direct Male Line.

RICHMOND, VA.
WM. ELLIS JONES' SONS, INC.
1912.

"Genealogy of the Baskerville Family," of 1912

ADDITIONAL ERRORS.

Page 13—line 11—"elsewhere" should be "elsewhere."

Table A—"Rabiau" should be "Robiou."

Tables C and L and pages 57 and 61—"Dickerson" should be "Dickenson."

Table F Contd.—"Anna' H. m. ——— Reynolds", should be "m. H. C. Terrell."

Table F Contd.—In "Mary' Eaton Hamilton" and "Mary' Eaton Tarry," "*Eaton*" should be "*Euphemia*."

Table F Contd.—"Wm.⁸ *Baskervill* Tarry" should be Wm.⁸ *Burwell* Tarry."

Page 54—line 6—"Baskevill" should be "Baskervill."

Page 81—line 23—"Allston" should be "Alston."

Opp. p. 89, Retro. Table—"James Murray d. 1772, vestry 1742" should be "1764" and "1746."

Opp. p. 89, Retro. Table—"Wm. Baskervill, b. 1763" should be "1756."

Opp. p. 101, Eaton Table—Wm. Eaton, who married Senora Macon, was a son of Genl. Thomas Eaton. "Thos. Eaton m. Anna Bolling" should be "Anna Bland"; right bottom—"Elizabeth Frear m. Chas.⁸ Baskervill" should be "Margaret Freear."

Opp. p. 117, Coleman and Embry Table—"John Coleman, deeds 1714-25" should be "1784."

Opp. p. 117, Coleman and Embry Table—"Henry Embry, Jr., d. 1756" should be "1753," "m. Priscilla Blount" should be "Priscilla Wilkinson," see Supplement.

Page 120—line 6—"1448" should be "1748."

Page 122—line 28—mark out "doubtless," and after "Coleman" add "born in 1764 or earlier was too young."

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Dedicated

to the Memory of my Father,

Henry Embra Coleman Baskerville.

Born at Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Va.,
on October 14th, 1817. Died at 207 East
Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.,
on January 14th, 1900.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

PREFACE

This record has been written from time to time during several years, as the writer has been able to gather the information from many sources, and as he may have had the time and inclination to do so. It has been a work of much interest and pleasure, and a fair amount of success has been gratifying. Family exaltation or glorification has not at any time entered into the writer's thoughts or intention, but it has been a gratification to find so long a line in direct male descent of a family always of ladies and gentlemen. The proverbial skeleton in the closet, often feared in such a search, has not appeared, and the record is clean and untarnished.

The Baskerville family has always maintained a good and honorable position among the gentry of England. Its historical record is certain, definite, and continuous, and it is found in most standard English genealogical books. And a direct honorable lineage of twenty-two generations through unbroken male descent, from father to son, through more than six hundred and fifty years, is probably rather unusual.

The search and record has been chiefly retrospective, and no particular attempt has been made to enroll all the living members of the family. But any Baskerville descendant will doubtless find his lineage within one or two generations, and be enabled to trace the connection.

Much of the information contained in this sketch is entirely new, as far as the writer knows. The English connection of the family seems never to have been accurately traced before. And the old Mecklenburg tradition that the first Baskerville settler in that county was an immigrant from

England, and possibly named John, was erroneous, as will be shown in the sketch. Apparently the Virginia family have never known before of the Cheshire connection.

This sketch has been written for the writer's family with no thought of publishing it among other people, or that they would take any interest in it. Therefore it is more or less personal, and relates particularly to the writer's personal connection. It is printed chiefly for preservation.

On the cover, the title page, and the headings the older spelling of the name with the final e is adopted, although the writer does not himself use it.

The writer desires to express his thanks to Mr. Wm. G. Stanard, Secretary of Virginia Historical Society, to whom he is indebted for facts, which started the search, and for other help from time to time; and also to Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, of Williamsburg, who has kindly given important information several times.

RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 1ST, 1912.

AUTHORITIES

AUTHORITIES

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Burke's Landed Gentry.
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Records of Lunenburg Co., Va.
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Records of Amelia Co., Va.
Records of Granville Co., N. C.
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And some others.

THE BASKERVILLE FAMILY

AND

SOME ALLIED FAMILIES

CONDENSED TABLE

A. D.

1066—Martels de Baskerville, came from Normandy as one of the leaders of William the Conqueror.—Burke.

1109—Radulphus de Baskerville, } mentioned in tax levy.
Robertus de Baskerville, } —Burke.

1152—Robert de Buscheville, witness to a charter in the Cheshire records.

Sir Robert Baskerville, Kt., of Erdisley, m. Agnes, gr. d. of Rees ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales.—Burke. His son was

1154-1188—Sir Ralph de Baskerville, Lord of Erdisley, (Herefordshire). His son was

Sir Roger de Baskerville, of Erdisley. His son was

1189-1199—Walter de Baskerville, of Erdisley. His son was

1216-1272—Walter de Baskerville, of Erdisley, and so on at Erdisley, Herefordshire—Burke. From some member of this family seemsto have come the following line of our ancestors, (Ormerod), viz.:

1. †SIR JOHN¹ DE BASKERVYLE, KT., grantee of Old Withington, Cheshire, who married Matild ———, 1266.

† The names of our ancestors printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

2. JOHN² DE BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, m. Nichola
——, records 1298-1334.
3. JOHN³ DE BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, records 1315-
1345.
4. THOMAS⁴ DE BASKERVILLE, of Old Withington, m. Idonea
Blurton, records 1366-1386.
5. WILLIAM⁵ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, records
1420-1446.
6. WILLIAM⁶ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, 1464-1480.
7. RANDLE BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, m. Agnes Bos-
tock, records 1477-1483.
8. WILLIAM⁸ BASKERVILLE.* of Old Withington, records
1482-1513.
9. WILLIAM⁹ BASKERVILLE,* of Old Withington, m. Agnes
Mainwaring, records 1483-1503.
GEORGE¹⁰ BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, m. Cecily de
Bradford, records 1517-1542.
11. WILLIAM¹¹ BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, m. Eliza-
beth Henshaw, records 1579.
12. THOMAS¹² BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, m. Margaret
Kinsey, d. 1588.
13. THOMAS¹³ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, m. Dorothy
Adderly, b. 1566, d. 1625.
14. JOHN¹⁴ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, m. Magdaline
Hope, b. 1599, d. 1662.
15. JOHN¹⁵ and 1 of Va. BASKERVYLE, 5th son of last, b. 1637,
d. 1679, emigrated to Virginia about 1662, m. Mary
Barber.
16. GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, of York Co., Va., m. Elizabeth
Norvell, b. abt. 1675.
17. GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE, of York Co., Va., m. Martha
Minge, d. 1777.
18. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., m.
Mary Eaton, b. 1763, d. 1814.
19. CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, of Mecklenburg Co., m. Eliz. A.
Coleman, b. 1788, d. 1834.

*Earwaker thinks the 8th and 9th names were of the same man.

20. HENRY⁶ E. C. BASKERVILL, of Richmond, m. 1st I. A. Hamilton, b. 1817, d. 1900.
21. P. HAMILTON⁷ BASKERVILL, of Richmond, m. E. M. Skelton, b. 1848.
22. HAMILTON⁸ MEADE BASKERVILLE, of Richmond, b. 1882.

Note.—The descent from Sir John de Baskervyle, 1266, is direct, from father to son, and positive.

This table was traced to the writer because it was made for his own family, printing for preservation being an afterthought.

ENGLISH DESCENT

TABLE OF THE CHESHIRE BASKERVYLES

TAKEN FROM ORMEROD'S CHESHIRE,
VOLUME III, PAGE 718

BASKERVYLE OF OLD WITHINGTON.

From Booth's Pedigrees, and the Visitations, with additions and corrections from the Plea and Recognizance, Rolls, Charters, Wills, and from the parochial registers, and an original pedigree communicated by John Glegg, Esq.

ARMS—Argent, a chevron Gules between three hurts.

CREST—On a wreath, a Forester vested Vert, edged Or, holding over the right shoulder a cross bow Or, and with the other hand in a leash a hound passant Argent.

I. Sir JOHN DE BASKERVYLE, Kt., grantee—MATILD, daughter of — of a moiety of Old Withington from Robert de Canville in 1266. |

2. JOHN DE BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington=NICOLA, daughter of — Sir Walter De Baskervill, Kt., occurs 1272-1307, also 1298, 1300 and 1334 | living 1298 and 1300. | time Edwd. I (1272).

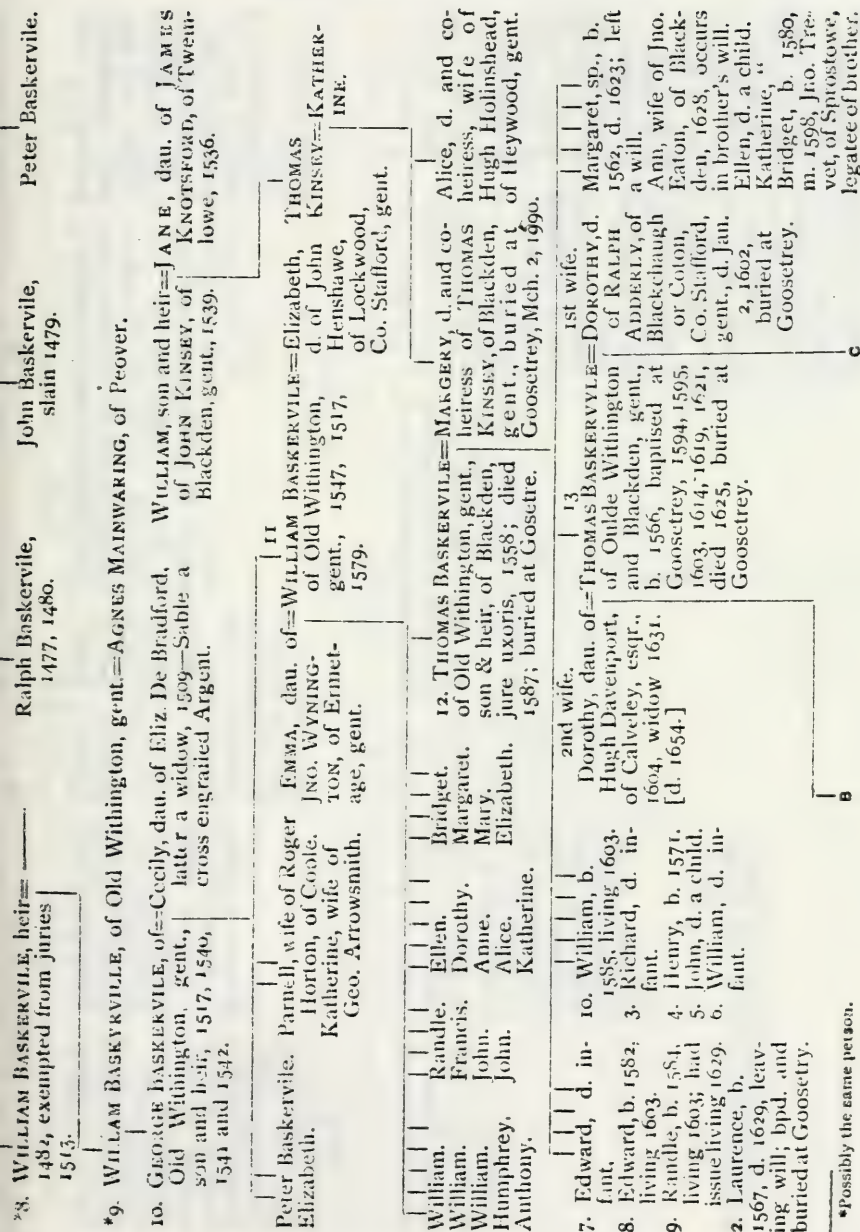
3. JOHN DE BASKERVYLE=— Robert De Baskerville Richard De Baskervill Adam De Will am l'e Baskervill, of Old Withington, and Margery, his wife, with Robt. and Adam Baskervill occurs 1281, 1315 | living about 1347 and occurs 1335, also 1376. | John De Baskervill. and 1345. | 1350. | John De Baskervill.

Robert De Baskervill. 4. THOMAS DE BASKERVILLE=IDONIA, dau. of JOHN DE BLURTON, of Newcastle, Co. Staf- Will am l'e Baskervill, of Old Withington, living | ford, and cousin and heiress of Robert De Blurton, remar- m. Elen, dau. of Vivian | 1366 and 1386. | ried to William, younger son of Laughton of Lowe, Co. De Foxwyst, living | Lanc., who was living 1421. | 1363, o. s. p.

5. WILLIAM BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, 1420, 1446=—

6. WILLIAM BASKERVYLE, 1464, 1477, 1480=Katherine —, widow, 1483.

7. RANDLE BASKERVYLE, of Old=AGNES, dau. and coheiress of NICHOLAS (or GEORGE) BOSTOKE, of Modburleigh, and Withington, 1477, 1480. | son of Sir Adam de Bostoke, Lord of Bostoke, 1445, 1483. | A



Randle, of Blackden, gent., b. 1613. bapt. and buried (1654) Goosetrey. Thomas, of Withington, m. Margery, d. of Will. Baskerville, of Lower Withington; had a d., Sarah, bpd. at Goosetrey. Thomas, b. 165, d. an infant.

Sarah, d. inf. 1609. Dorothy, wife of Jno. Bentley, and of Ralph Bagcley. Elizabeth, b. 1610, w. of Wm. Alash, Co. Stafford. Martha, d. infant 1614.

Hester, d. infant. Sarah, b. 1624, w. of Wm. Rowbottom, of Maxfield. Esther, b. 1616, w. of Jos. Streete, of Chester, 1669. Priscilla, b. 1622, w. of Nathan Worthington, gent., 1660-85.

JOHN BASKERVYLE = Margaret, d. of Old Withington, esq.; bpd. Goosetrey, Feb. 25, 1599; d. Feb. 16, 1662; buried at Goosetrey.

MAGDALINE, d. of GEO. HOPE, of Queens Hope, Co. Flint, esq., tainly and wife of Ro. Horrocks, of Lancashire, 1619. Mary, b. 1601, w. of John Snelson, of Astle. Felicia, b. 1598.

Margaret, b. 1597, bpd. Goosetrey; perhaps 2nd wife of Th. Cotton, cer- tainly and wife of Ro. Horrocks, of Lancashire, 1619. Mary, b. 1601, w. of John Snelson, of Astle. Felicia, b. 1598.

George Baskervyle son and h. app., d. 1649 under age; buried Apl. 30 at Goosetrey.

Elizabeth, d. and heiress of John Lightbourn, esq., of Salford, Manchester, widow of Fr. Lindsay, esq., of Grays Inn, Co. Middlesex, and 3rdly w. of Edwd. Downes, of Shrigley and Worth, esq.

Thomas Baskervyle = Margaret, d. of Hugh, brother of Wm. Hassal, of Lightsecke, Co. Sdop; buried there Goosetrey, July 20, 1671.

Laurence Baskervyle, m. Kath., neice of Ralph Goodwin; had son, Randle, in 1669, living 1682.

1. Rebecca, bpd. 1634. 2. Elizabeth, b. 1638, d. inf. 3. Katherine, b. 1639, bpd. w. of Th. Hand, of Chester and Broughton, gent., 1669. 4. Mary, b. 1637, baptized 1640, bpd. at Goosetrey, Oct. 1, living 1669. 5. JOHN BASKERVYLE (Emigrant to Virginia), 4. Mary, b. 1637, baptized 1640, bpd. at Goosetrey, Oct. 1, living 1669. 6. Henry Baskervyle, bpd. at Goosetrey 1641; bd. there 1646, Nov. 10; d. 1676, bd. there. Will (London) 1676. b. 1643, bpd. at G., w. of Th. Cowper, of Chester, esq., 1669; d. 1716, aged 72; bd. at St. Peters, Chester.

Katherine Baskervyle, b. 1674, d. 1676, baptized and buried at Goosetrey.

E

John Baskervyle Glegg, of Old Withington=Anne, d. of Thos. Townley and Gayton, esq, sheriff of Cheshire 1814, Parker, of Cuerden, Co. Lanc., b. 1784, bptd. at Chester, d. 1865, bd. at Goosetrey, Mary Glegg, b. 1780, bptd. at Chester, d. 1808, bd. at Goosetrey.

John Baskervyle Glegg=Eliza, d. of John W. Wilson, esqr, of —, m. 1842. William Glegg, m. Mary Howard, 1850. Anne Jaue, d. about 1889, at Prestburg, Edwd. John Gregg Hopwood, of Hopwood, Co. Lanc., esqr. Emily, d. unmarried. Lucy Charlotte, m. 1848, at Prestbury, Carnegie, Robt. John Jervis, Visct. St. Vincent.

John Baskervyle Glegg=Emily Catherine, d. of George Beauchamp Cole, esqr, of Heatham, Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, widow in 1881. William Gilbert Baskervyle Glegg, b. 1849. Mary Baskervyle Glegg. Eliza Baskervyle Glegg.

John Baskervyle Glegg, b. Nov. 10, 1876, living 1881.

Mary Cecil Baskervyle Glegg.

Emily Idonea Baskervyle Glegg.

See p. 201.

ENGLISH DESCENT

For us in Virginia our history naturally divides itself into three periods, viz.:

1st. Before A. D. 1266, when Sir John de Baskervyle, Kt., our lineal ancestor, acquired Old Withington, Cheshire, England, and settled there;

2nd. From 1266 to 1662, when John Baskervyle, our first Virginia ancestor, emigrated from Old Withington to York Co., Va.;

3rd. After 1662, comprising the history of the Virginia Baskervilles in Virginia and elsewhere.

During the first period we cannot record a continuous lineage, but we have here and there isolated records of the family history, which enable us to trace it with a fair degree of certainty, as the name seems to be confined to this one Norman family.

Burke in his "Landed Gentry" tells us "The family of Baskerville is one of the most ancient and honorable in England." It is not large or numerous, as compared with some other families; it has always occupied a good position socially and otherwise; and the references to it in standard genealogical records are fairly numerous and authentic. These conditions make it possible to work out its history with reasonable accuracy, the writer being of the twenty-first generation in direct male descent from Sir John de Baskervyle, who acquired Old Withington in 1266.

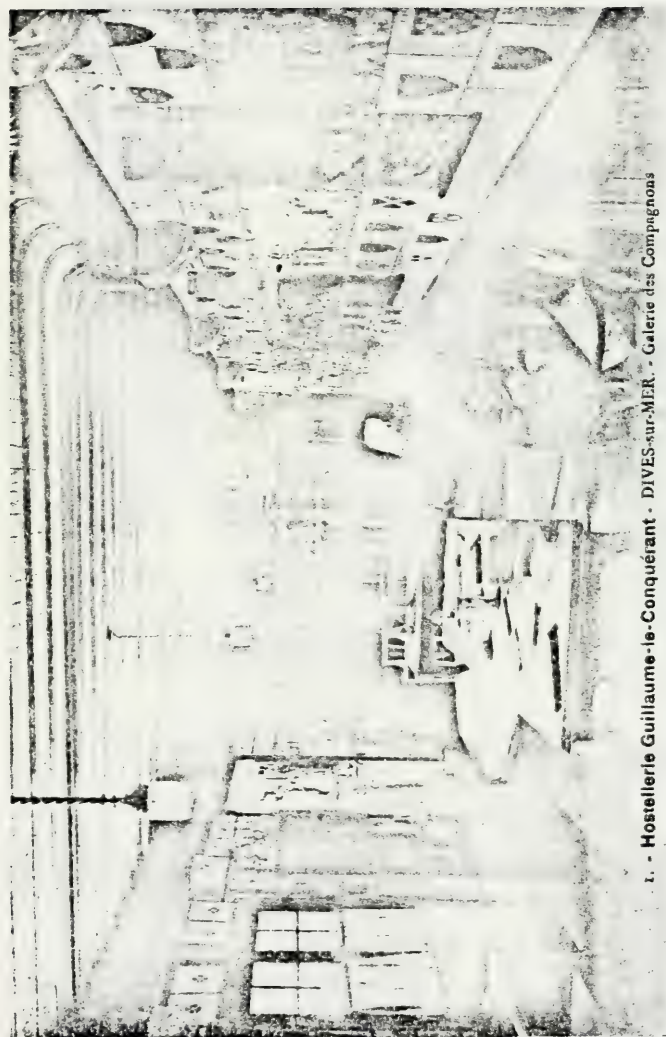
"The family is of noble Norman origin, and came from the parish of Baskerville, now Bacqueville, in the arrondissement of Dieppe, department of Seine-Inferieure, on the English Channel. The head of the family, Martels de Basker-

ville, was at the battle of Hastings in 1066, as one of the leaders of the army of William the Conqueror, with whom he had come over." (Dictionary of Family Names, Lower, p. 20.)

We know nothing of the family before 1066 in Normandy. That is a sealed book to us, but it would doubtless be a very interesting subject of investigation.

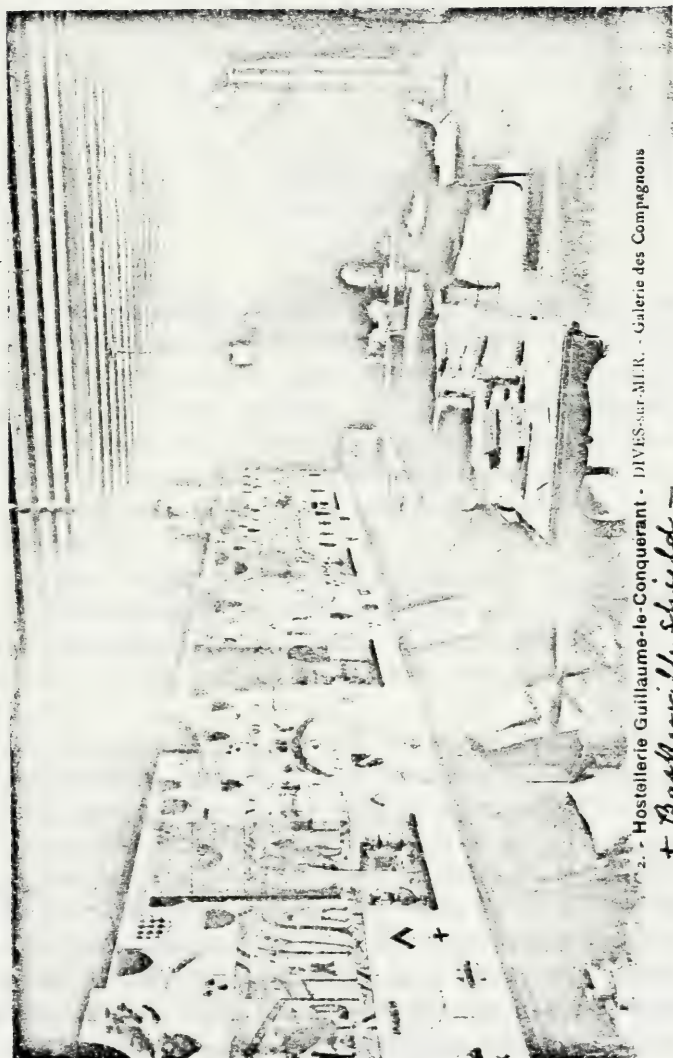
In June, 1911, there was held in the city of Rouen, a celebration of the millennial anniversary of the settlement of the Norsemen under Rollo, or Rolfe, or Robert, as he was later called, in Normandy. The Baskerville ancestor was doubtless one of the party.

When William the Conqueror invaded England in A. D. 1066, his fleet was finally assembled at a small town named "Dives-Sur-Mer," at the mouth of the river of that name, a little S. W. of Honfleur, and not far S. W. from Havre. There is now in this town a large building used as an inn, called "L'Hostellerie Guillaume le Conquerant," and in its banquet hall, called "Galerie des Compagnons," is painted on the walls the names and coats-of-arms of the leaders of the invading army. Among these occur those of Baskerville. We also find them on the Battle Abbey Roll in Battle Abbey near Hastings, England, which was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made by him during the battle. A copy of this Roll will be found in the Virginia State Library. The name Baskerville occurs twice upon it, *i. e.*, in the list of leaders, where it is spelt "Baskervile," and over the coat-of-arms, where it is spelt "Baskerville." This is the coat of arms. It is the same at Dives and in the Battle Abbey, and the name in both places is spelt "Baskerville."



1. - **Hostellerie Guillaume-le-Conquérant - DIVES-sur-MER.** - Galerie des Compagnons

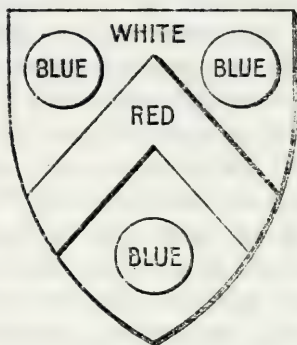
BANQUET HALL IN THE OLD INN AT DIVES, FIRST VIEW.



2. - Hostellerie Guillaume-le-Conquerant - DIVES-SUR-MER. - Galerie des Compagnons

+ *Baskerville Shield* -

BANQUET HALL IN THE OLD INN AT DIVES, SECOND VIEW FROM THE OTHER END,
SHOWING THE BASKERVILLE SHIELD.



The accompanying pictures illustrate the paintings at Dives. The first two views and the pen sketch were kindly sent me on March 10th, 1910, at my request by Mr. Jas. E. Dunning, U. S. Consul at Havre, France, he having obtained them for me from M. Le Remois, proprietor of "L'Hostellerie Guillaume le Conquerant." The last picture was given me by Mrs. Henry E. Baskervill, having been sent to her from Dives by a friend.

The first two are photographs of the inside of the "Galerie de Compagnons" one from each end. The Baskerville shield is distinctly shown in the second picture marked with a cross. It is at the far end in the first, and cannot be distinguished.

The third picture is a pen and ink sketch of the Baskerville shield kindly made by M. Le Remois, the proprietor of the hotel, showing the colors of the painting. The last picture shows the entrance to the hotel. The gentleman who sent it, and some other pictures not shown here, stated: "I find on examining the cards that the name of De Baskerville is on the large list, as I saw it at the most ancient Hotel of Guillaume le Conquerant at Dives, and not on the smaller list in the church. This quaint hotel has one grand banquet hall, wherein all walls are covered with the shields and names of the knights, including De Baskerville. It seems that an artist, who took up his abode here, painted all these for his

own and the delectation of all who come after. Much of it is restored, much new, and some very old."

It would be a delightful task some day to go there, and on the spot make a farther investigation of the history of the family here in Dives and elsewhere in Normandy.

M. Le Remois, in his letter to Mr. Dunning, of which I have a copy, says, "I have the honor to send you enclosed two post cards showing the hall, where the shields of William's companions are painted, according to the list which is kept in the ancient church of the town of Dives. On one of the cards I have made a little cross, showing the position of the shield of Baskerville, but as one can not see the color of the shield I have copied the wording on the coat-of-arms (pen sketch)." The date of the paintings in the hall are not known, but please note that M. Le Remois states that they "are painted according to the list which is kept in the ancient church of the town of Dives." Of this list apparently the gentleman who sent the postal cards to Mrs. Henry E. Baskervill, did not know.

The date of the preparation of the Battle Abbey Roll is very uncertain. It is evidently much later than the time of the Conquest, probably some time during the 14th century, and it is claimed that it was somewhat altered by the monks, and new names inserted to please patrons. Thus there is some uncertainty about the names, it is true, as there is about a great deal of the personal history of these early periods, and yet we have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the name of Baskerville on the roll. The name, slightly altered, is still found in Normandy in the parish of Bacqueville, and the name occurs, as stated, from time to time in the English annals very shortly after the Conquest. As for instance on the tax list of 1109, only 43 years after the Battle of Hastings; and again the establishment of the Hereford Baskervilles at Erdisley early in the twelfth century. The genuineness of the name on the roll is generally accepted by prominent genealogists. The list of the Conqueror's followers in the old church at Dives is said to have been compiled from

Domesday Book and other authentic records. And the paintings on the walls of the old inn seem to have followed the list in the old church. They are mentioned here, because they are interesting, not because they are of any particular historical value.

"In ye olden time" proper names seem to have been spelt very loosely and with many variations, and this was the case in regard to the name Baskerville. The Norman name seems to have been "Baskerville"; on the Battle Abbey Roll we find it "Baskervile," and "Baskerville"; in the Herefordshire records it seems to have been always "Baskerville"; and in Cheshire we find "Baskervyle," "Baskervile." "Baskervill," (as the Virginia branch have spelt it for several generations), "Baskirvile," "Baskyrville," and "Baskerville," and then back again to "Baskervyle," which seems to have become the confirmed spelling for the Cheshire branch, and to have been used for several generations in Virginia. This is invariably the spelling in the records of York Co., Va., the first Baskerville records in Virginia.

In Burke's Landed Gentry, Vol. I, p. 63, we find the following:

"The family of BASKERVILLE is one of the most ancient and honorable in England. Its name is upon the roll of Battle Abbey. It has ever maintained the highest rank among the gentry, and it can boast of the blood of the Plantagenets.

The BASKERVILLES came into Herefordshire soon after the Conquest, and settled at Erdisley. They became connected with the best families of the country, served the office of sheriff no less than twenty-one times, and were elected knights of the shire in eleven parliaments.

In the year A. D. 1109, 43 years after the Conquest, Henry I, on the marriage of his eldest daughter, levied a territorial impost of three shillings for every hide of land, and returns were made in consequence by the barons, &c., in which Adam de Port returns the names of RADULPHUS DE BASKERVILLE and Hugo de Lacy, and that of ROBERTUS DE BASKERVILLE.

Their pedigree has been authentically deduced, and is duly registered in the College of Arms.

SIR ROBERT BASKERVILLE, Knight of Erdisley Castle, in the county of Hereford, married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Nesta, daughter of Rees ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and was succeeded by his son

SIR RALPH DE BASKERVILLE, Lord of Erdisley, in the time of Henry II. (1154-1188), who married a daughter of Drogo, brother of Richard Lord Clifford, and was succeeded by his son

SIR ROGER DE BASKERVILLE, of Erdisley, living in the reign of Henry II, who espoused a daughter of Sir Roths de Gros, Knt., Lord of Orcop, and was succeeded by his son

WALTER DE BASKERVILLE, of Erdisley, in the reign of Richard I (1189-1199), who was succeeded by his son

WALTER DE BASKERVILLE, of Erdisley, who married Susan, daughter of Sir John Crigdon, Knt., and had three sons, Walter of Erdisley, time of Henry III (1216-1272); Richard (Sir), of whom we are about to treat; and George, Lord of Lawton and Pickthorne. The second son of Walter de Baskerville was

SIR RICHARD DE BASKERVILLE, M. P. for the Co. of Hereford in 1295 and 1297—became Lord of Erdisley on the death of his elder brother," &c., &c., &c., through a long line to the present representative (1881)

"Walter Thomas Mynor Baskerville, Esqr., of Clyrow Castle, Radnorshire, b. Jany. 7th, 1839, and his brother, Herbert Witherstone Baskerville, born Sept., 1841."

This table gives only the direct line through the oldest surviving sons, who inherited by right of primogeniture. The other descendants, who were of course much more numerous, doubtless scattered through this and other surrounding countries.

About 1152 we find in Cheshire that ROBERT DE BUSCHERVILLE was witness to the charter of Randle Gernons to the Abbey of Werburg.

Next we come to a definite and positive point of departure for the family lineage, beginning our second period.

In A. D. 1266, SIR JOHN DE BASKERVYLE was grantee of a moiety (half) of *Old Withington* in Cheshire. This is the first definite record of the Cheshire branch of the family, and we have an unbroken male line of descent from this SIR JOHN DE BASKERVYLE of A. D. 1266 to ourselves, through 650 years, and twenty-one generations of honorable descent to the writer's generation, a condition which few families can rightfully claim. The full table of this descent will be found elsewhere.

We may assume with a reasonable claim to certainty that these BASKERVYLES in Cheshire are a branch of the Hereford family. Apparently this was the only family of this name in the kingdom, and other branches were established from it authentically, as will be noticed later, so that there was no other source from which the Cheshire branch could have come.

We will take up first the Cheshire branch, from which we can with absolute certainty trace our descent. Please observe that in this branch with a few exceptions the name is spelt regularly "Baskervyle," and this spelling continued in Virginia as long as the family remained in York Co., until about A. D. 1740.

Quite a number of the prominent writers on genealogy give detailed accounts of the CHESHIRE BASKERVYLES. We find it in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, (which may be found generally in public libraries), in Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, where there is a full table of descent, in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, which is fuller and more in detail than the others (in the writer's library), and doubtless in many other works on the history and gentry of Cheshire. We have adopted Ormerod's account as the basis of our sketch and will follow it closely. We will also make use of Earwaker's statements.

The County of Chester was erected into a "county palatine," by William the Conqueror and granted to his nephew,

Hugh Lupus, whom he made Earl of Chester, and almost royal authority over it, was given to him.

It had an independent parliament and eight barons. Henry VIII subordinated it to the English parliament, but it did not send representatives until 1549, and the separate jurisdiction ceased only after 1831.

The county was divided into seven "Hundreds," one of which was *Macclesfield Hundred*. This was divided into eleven "Parishes," one of which was Prestbury Parish. This parish was divided into thirty-two "Townships," one of which was *Old Withington*, the seat of the BASKERVYLES.

Old Withington does not appear in the "Domesday" survey, finished in 1086, because it was included in the parish of Chelford, and the two are still assessed jointly in the county rate. At an early period the manor formed a part of the estates of the Ardernes of Aldford, under whom it was held by the Camvilles of Co. Stafford. Afterwards "a release of all homages or rents" was granted to Robert de Camville, and in 1266 he (Camville) granted one moiety of the manor to Oliver Fitton, and the other moiety to SIR JOHN DE BASKERVYLE. The whole manor subsequently became vested in the BASKERVYLES, and has descended to the present possessor (1882-1912) - *ibid.* 201.

This continuation of possession of an ancestral domain in a direct, unbroken male line is a very remarkable and unusual thing, even in England. The changes have been slower in Cheshire than in other counties, and yet in that county there are only four families who have held their estates so long, viz.: the Tattons of Wythenshawe, the Stanleys of Alderly, the Davenports of Woodford, and the BASKERVYLES of *Old Withington*.

"*Old Withington Hall*, the family seat, was nearly rebuilt in 1819 by the possessor, and is a spacious and handsome mansion situated among park like grounds and at the end of a fine avenue to the right of the road from Middlewich to Macclesfield, about eight miles distant from the latter place. The township is on the edge of the hundred, and the general

surface of the ground varies little from the flatness of the district towards Northwich, but the hills on the border of the Staffordshire frontier enliven the distant prospect, and the profusion of forest trees in the surrounding hedgerows breaks the monotony of the foreground."

We have a picture of the house, as rebuilt in 1819.

The following statement contains all the information we can gather in regard to ~~them~~. The records of the early period are very meagre, and have doubtless been thoroughly examined by the genealogists from whom these notes are obtained. *the Baskervilles Chest*

On the earliest list of chief men of Macclesfield Hundred, containing ninety-eight names, all who had sufficient land to entitle them to be called on juries, occurs the name of "WILLIAM BASKERVILL" (so spelt), which looks very familiar. This was in 1445, thirty years after the battle of Agincourt, and just before the "War of the Roses." So in 1579, the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, occurs another list of knights, esquires, gentlemen, and freeholders containing ninety-six names, and among them again "WILLIAM BASKERVILL", (of course another man.)

There is not much information in regard to the family at that time. The names are found in records of juries, witnesses to deeds and charters, lawsuits, and other such proceedings. Some of these are rather amusing. In 1477 William Baskervyle and his son Randle, or Randal, and Ralph and John Baskervyle, sons of Randle, (three generations), were bound over by a £40 recognizance to keep the peace towards John Henshawe of Chilford. A hundred years later one of them, also named William, married Agnes Henshawe.

The heads of the family from time to time acquired other estates and domains by right of inheritance of their wives. So THOMAS BASKERVILE, of Old Withington, Esqr., who died in 1588, married MARGERY, daughter and co-heiress of THOMAS KINSEY of Blackden, gent., and inherited the domain of Blackden and Goosetrey, through his wife. And after that time he was "THOMAS BASKERVILE, of *Old Withington and Blackden*, Esqr.," and his heirs retained the same titles. So John Bask-

ervyle, of Old Withington and Blackden, Esqr., who died in 1784, married Mch. 1st, 1731, Mary, daughter and final heiress of Robert Glegg, of Gayton, Esqr. Robert Glegg died and was succeeded by his son, William Glegg, who died without issue in 1758. John Baskervyle, pursuant to the will of William Glegg, in order to inherit the Glegg estate of Gayton, assumed the name of Glegg in place of Baskervyle, and the name of the family at Old Withington has since then been Glegg, or Baskervyle Glegg. This seems to us mercenary and objectionable, but it is not an unusual occurrence in England, and many men of great prominence and fame have done the same thing. One conspicuous example is found in the present Lord Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D. D., who visited Richmond during the General Convention of 1907, and was so popular. The family name was "Winnington," and his father assumed that of "Ingram" in order to inherit an estate. Moreover this assumption of the name "Glegg" occurred about a hundred years after JOHN BASKERVYLE, *the Emigrant*, the ancestor of the Virginia Baskervilles, came to Virginia about 1662, as will appear later. And yet we cannot help feeling a little resentment that it should have been so. However, it is so, and has been since 1758, and the representative of the family in 1881 was John Baskervyle Glegg, of Old Withington and Gayton, esqr., born Nov. 10, 1876, his father having died in 1877. *See p. 201.*

They were all loyal members of the Church of England, and continue so, and their Virginia descendants are with few exceptions Episcopalians. They worshipped at the chapel at Goosetrey, where they were baptized and buried for many years. Later most of the baptisms and some of the burials occurred at the chapel at Chelford.

One of the parishes of Northwich Hundred is "*Goosetrey cum Barnshaw Chaplry*," which contains the townships of "*Barnshaw cum Goosetrey*," Twemlowe, Blackden, and Lees. Of these Blackden and Goosetrey were inherited, as previously stated, by the Baskervyles through Margery, daughter of Thomas Kynsey, of Blackden, gent., (the latter died and

was buried at Goosetrey March 2nd, 1590), who married Thomas Baskervyle, of Old Withington, gent., (died and buried at Goosetrey 1588). This seems to have been the first recorded burial of a BASKERVYLE at Goosetrey. After this most of the baptisms and burials seem to have occurred here until after John Baskervyle, of Old Withington and Blackden, esqr., (died Jany. 19th, 1784, aged 78, monument at Goosetrey), married Mary Glegg on March 1, 1731, (died Febry. 21st, 1784, aged —, monument at Goosetrey), when all the baptisms and some of the burials occurred at the chapel at Chelford.

The Goosetrey Chapel was a "chapel of ease" to the Vicarage of Sandbach, and had been established previous to 1350, when "there was granted a license to bury at Goosetree on account of the distance from the mother church, in which (license) all oblations for funerals and otherwise are reserved for the Church of Sandbach." The chapel, as stated, was in Northwich Hundred, five or six miles S. E. from Old Withington Hall. Reference is made to a map of Cheshire in Ormerod's History, Vol. I, p. xlvii, where Goosetrey, Chelford, and Old Withington Hall may be located.

The table of descent of the Kinseys of Blackden, and other information in regard to them, and to Goosetrey, will be found in the history, Vol. III, p. 131 and f.

The present (1881) chapel at Goosetrey is a plain but neat and commodious building of brick, with a tower erected in 1792. The church yard is on the bank of a small brook, forming a parallelogram, which appears to have been the site of the ancient manor house of Goosetrey. In this chapel and the one at Chelford are many interesting monuments of the Baskervyles and Gleggs. We will mention only some of those of our own ancestors, as having special interest for us.

In the chapel at Goosetrey on an old wooden tablet suspended in the vestry is the following inscription, viz.:

"JOHN BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, in the county palatine of Chester, who took to wife MAGDALINE, daughter of GEORGE HOPE, of Queens Hope, in the county of Flint, Esq.

"He had issue six sons, viz.: George, who died in his minority, Thomas, Lawrence, Randle, JOHN [who emigrated to Virginia about 1662.—P. H. B.], and Henry [whose will on record in London identifies the Emigrant.—P. H. B.], and six daughters, viz.: Rebecca, Elizabeth, Magdaline, (deceased); Katherine, Mary, and Elizabeth, (surviving). He died ye sixteenth day of February anno Domini MDCLXII, and about sixty-third yeere of his age." He was the last of our English grandfathers.

Then follows the coat-of-arms, which will be described later.

On another tablet is inscribed: "Here lyeth the body of MAGDALEN, daughter of GEORGE HOPE of Dodleston, in the county palatyne of Chester, Esqr., the relict of JOHN BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, in the said county palatyne of Chester, Esqr., by whom she had yssue several sonnes and daughters. She died the XIX day of April, in the year 1670, aged 66 years." She was the last of our English grandmothers.

Then follows the coat of arms.

The font (in the Goosetrey chapel) is octagonal, ornamented with quartrefoils in panels round the upper part, and with shields round the base, the bearings of which are defaced.

A survey of Goosetrey church taken 1569, (Harl. MSS, 2151, 66), notices the arms of Kinseys, Venables, &c., and the memorial of John Baskervyle of Old Withington and his wife already noticed. The vicarage is the gift of the Vicar of Sandbach, and it is of the gross value of £300 per annum. The population in 1882 was 623. In 1860 Wm. Geo. Armistead, M. A., became vicar and continued in 1882.

The Chapel of Chelford is situated in the township of this name, in the Macclesfield Hundred, four or five miles N. W. of Old Withington Hall, as will be seen on Ormerod's map. It is a "chapel of ease," granted with the entire "vill" (township) by Robert de Worth just before his death in 1266, with his body to be buried there, to the monks of Chester, "who shall celebrate mass there on Sundays and two

week days," all of which, and other features and conditions, are confirmed in a charter (deed) given by him in the year named. The manor of Chelford finally passed to the Mainwarings, and was divided up to various purchasers. The burials of Baskervyles there all seem to be subsequent to the emigration of JOHN BASKERVYLE, about 1662, except that of Mrs. Dorothy (Davenport) Baskervyle, second wife of "Thomas Baskervyle, of Old Withington and Blackden, gent.," the grandfather of John¹ Baskervyle. This burial occurred in 1654.

Near the banks of the stream, which bounds one side of the park of Astle Hall, and adjacent to the high road, is this *Chapel of Chelford*, a neat modern building of brick, erected in 1774. In this chapel, East of the North aisle, is found a panel, upon which there was originally a portrait, but that it might be turned into a monument, this was overlaid with paint, as a ground for the lettering of the inscription. And below the arms of Baskervyle impaling Davenport of Calverly, with crests of both families, is an inscription. The effect is now very curious, the operation of time on the paint having brought out in dim, shadowy form the features of the person represented.

The inscription is as follows:

"On ye death of Mrs. Dorothy Baskerville, who died y^e first day of Febr^y, and was interred y^e 3rd of Febr., 1654, at Chelford.

This little Ile, this narrow roome, contains more worth shutt up in
Tombe

Than can my Tongue or Pen expresse; to Rich, to Pore, to Fatherlesse
Our Dorothy a Dorcas was; but now shee^e gone, shee^e dead alas—
Let us behinde then melt to tears, few liv^d her life, though some her
years—

What said I; she is gone (not yett), God's Pearles are in his cabinet.
Shee^e chang^d; not dead; dyes, th' day starr onely sett^s to rise."

This Mrs. Dorothy Baskervyle was not our ancestor. She was the second wife of Thomas Baskervyle, grandfather of John Baskervyle, the Emigrant. His first wife, our ancestor, was Dorothy Adderly, who was buried at Goosetrey.

The table of descent preceding this sketch, taken from Ormerod's work, will give the names, and such facts about each one as we know. It is given just as we find it.

The last of our English ancestors were JOHN¹⁴ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, b. 1599, d. 1662, and MAGDALINE (HOPE) BASKERVYLE, his wife, d. 1669. They had six sons and six daughters. The oldest, George¹⁵ Baskervyle died under age, and the family estate was inherited by the second son, Thomas¹⁵ Baskervyle, from whom the present owners are descended. The fifth son was JOHN¹⁵ BASKERVYLE, *the Emigrant*, born 1637, baptized at Goosetrey, Oct. 1st, 1637, who came to Virginia, and settled in York Co. about the time of his father's death in 1662, or soon after, as he was on record as Clerk of York Co. in 1664. The sixth son, Henry¹⁵ Baskervyle, born in 1646, died in 1676, and was buried at Goosetrey. His will is on record in Somerset House, London, and the following is an abstract:

"Henry Baskerville, citizen of London. Will 26th Feby., 1675-6; proved 19th May, 1676. To my brother Thomas Baskerville and wife £12 for mourning. To my brother Thomas Hund and wife £12 for mourning. To my brother Thomas Cowper and wife £12 for mourning. To my sister Gregg the sum of £6. To my brother Randall Baskerville £6 for mourning and £5 per annum for life. To my goddaughter Katherin Baskerville £10 for a piece of plate. To Mr. Thomas Edge and Mr. William Jenkyns, ministers, £5 apiece. To my brother, JOHN BASKERVILLE, in Virginia, £10. To Joan Eaton and Mary Morley, maid servants to my brother Lawrence Baskerville £3 apiece. To Mr. Henry Aston and wife and to my cosen Swetanham 20s apiece to buy them rings. To my friends, Mr. Hugh Noden, Mr. Thomas Yates, Doctor William Vaughan, Mr. John and Mr. Charles Hearle, Mr. Richard Newstub, Mr. Richard Malcher, Mr. Thomas Jackson of Bromfield, and Mr. Thomas Cowles, being all my countrymen, 10s. each for a ring. All the rest to my executor and brother Lawrence Baskerville. Witnesses, Richard Malcher, Tho. Cowles." (Va. Hist. Mag., Vol. XV, p. 58.)

The names in this will identify the Cheshire family, and the fifth brother John as having gone to Virginia. His presence in York Co., Va., in or before 1664, the only person of that name on record in Virginia at that time, and the Cheshire spelling of the name, which was continued in York Co. for a generation or two, render the identification complete.

This completes the record in England, and this history will next be taken up in that of the *Virginia Baskervilles*.

The coat-of-arms is the same for the several branches of the family, viz.:

Arms: Argent, a chevron Gules between three hurts. This is the same as in the old hall at Dives, France, and on the Battle Abbey Roll, and is represented on page 15.

The crests are different for the different branches of the family. That for the Hereford and Oxford branches is described, as follows:

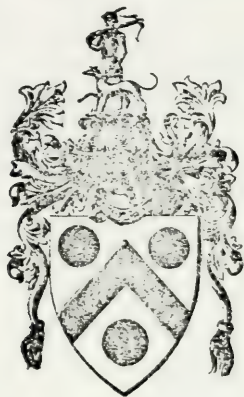
A wolf's head, erased, argent, holding in its mouth a broken spear or staff, or head argent, imbrued gules.

Motto, Spero ut fidelis. This seems to be used only by the Oxford branch.

The crest for the Cheshire branch (our own) is:

On a wreath, a forester vert, edged or, holding over the right shoulder a cross-bow or, and with the other hand in a leash a hound—passant Argent.

Thus our coat of arms and crest appears as follows:



It remains to say a few words about the other English branches.

The original settlement was in Hereford at Erdisley, where they built a castle, of which only the site remains, and this branch of the family was most prominent. Camden in his *Britannica* in the account of Herefordshire speaks of "Erdisley, where the famous and ancient family ^{of} BASKERVILLE have long inhabited, which bred in old time so many noble knights." An abbreviated sketch of them has been given on p. 18, bringing them down to Walter Thomas Mynor Baskerville, Esqr., of Clyrow Court, Radnorshire. b. Jany. 1839, the head of this family in 1847.

This branch has a royal descent, which was engrafted into it, when Sir James Baskerville, Knight, of Erdisley, living in 1433, married Elizabeth Touchet, daughter of John Touchet, Baron Audley, living 1405, who was descended from William the Conqueror, Charlemagne. Henry I of France, Llewellyn the Great. Prince of North Wales, &c. This will be found in *Burke's Commoners of Great Britain*, Vol. II, p. XVIII, in the Va. State library. This does not affect the Cheshire branch.

For a full and long account of the Erdisley (Hereford) family, see *Burke*.

Opposite p. 28.

“At Erdisley, like so many other places in this county (Herefordshire), is the site of a demolished castle, or rather, as recorded in the Domesday Book, ‘of a fortified dwelling, domus defensabilis,’ ‘builled,’ says Taylor in his History of Gavelkind (a peculiar kind of land tenure), ‘because of its vicinity to the Welsh borders.’”—*Beauties of England and Wales*, Brewer, London, 1818, Vol. 6, p. 547 (Herefordshire).

Several celebrities, descended from this family, are mentioned in the encyclopedias.

Sir Thomas Baskerville (died 1597) was the son of Henry Baskerville, Esqr., of the city of Hereford, and is described as "of Good Rest, Warwickshire." He was a prominent general in the English army, and obtained a high reputation as a military commander. He led several successful military expeditions, and accompanied several voyages under Drake and Hawkins, as a military commander. He died of fever at Picqueny, in Picardy, France, June 4th, 1597, and was buried in St. Paul's, London, with a monument. Of course, this was consumed in the Great Fire of 1666.

Sir Simon Baskerville, M. D., (1574-1641), physician, son of Thomas Baskerville, apothecary, ^{was} &c., descended from the Baskervilles of Herefordshire. He attained great eminence in the profession, and was appointed physician to James I, and afterwards to Charles I, who conferred knighthood upon him. It is related that he had a hundred patients a week, and he amassed so much wealth as to acquire the title "Sir Simon Baskerville, the Rich." Further it is recorded of him that he was a great friend to the clergy and never took any fees of them, or of any suffering cavalier, &c., &c. He died July 5, 1641, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a mural monument was erected to his memory, which was also burned in 1666. An abstract of his will may be found in the Va. Hist. Soc. library, in "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Waters, proved by his wife, "Dame Catherine Baskerville," but it is not of special interest.

John Baskerville, the printer, (1706-1775) born at Sion Hill, Wolverley, Worcestershire, on Jany. 28th, 1706, was probably the most widely known of the name. He acquired his prominence as a printer solely by his genius, and energetic industry.

A more detailed account of these people, and others of the name, may be found in the Dictionary of National Biography (English), Leslie Stephens, 1885, in the Virginia State library.

Another branch of the family, an offshoot of the Hereford family, is found in the Baskervilles of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, of which the representative in 1882 was

John Baskerville, Esqr., of Crow³ley Park, Oxfordshire. J. P., and D. L.; Lt. Coln. Oxfordshire Hussars, formerly Major of 14th Hussars; born Nov. 9th, 1839, m. Caroline, daughter of Wm. Chas. Henry, Esqr., of Haffield, Co. Hereford, and has issue:

Geoffrey, b. 23rd Augt., 1870.

Humphrey, b. 1879.

Clara Juliet.

Maud Lucy.

This is a branch of the ancient family of Baskerville, as follows:

Philip Baskerville, who settled in Wilts (son of Sir Walter Baskerville of Erdisley, K. B., by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Henry ap Milo ap Henry) had by Agnes, his wife, daughter of John Hamlyn of that county,

John Baskerville, who settled Malmesbury, married and had two sons, Francis and John, the latter

John Baskerville, of Malmesbury, Wilts, buried there Nov. 3rd, 1681. And so on through a long line to the present representative first stated.

A full account of the Oxfordshire family will be found in Burke's Commoners of Great Britain, Vol. VII, p. xviii, in Va. State Library.

The writer en route to England, crossing the Atlantic in the Atlantic Transport Co. steamer "Minchaha" in July 1900, met on board Capt. Lund of the English army, retired, and his wife, Mrs. Lund. When I met her, she was attracted by my name, and told me that her earliest and lifelong friends were Misses Baskerville of Oxfordshire, whose family was one of the best in the country, and who were very attractive people. It seemed to be a bond of union between us, and she was very gracious, and cordial. We found her a very at-

tractive lady. Her friends were evidently of this Crow^sley Park family.

Thus we see that there are at present at least three distinct branches of the Baskervilles in England, all of good standing among the gentry, viz.:

1. The Hereford family, of which the representative in 1881 was

Walter Thomas Mynor Baskerville, Esqr., of Clyrow Castle, Radnorshire, born Jan. 7th, 1839;

2. The Oxford family of which the representative in 1881 was

John Baskerville, Esqr., of Crow^sley Park, Oxfordshire, J. P. & D. L.; Lt. Coln. of Oxfordshire Hussars, former Major of 14th Hussars; born Nov. 9th, 1839, m. Caroline, daughter of Wm. Chas. Henry, Esqr., of Haffield, Co. Hereford;

3. The Cheshire family, if they may be called Baskervilles, of which the representative in 1881 was

John Baskervyle-Glegg, b. Nov. 10, 1876.

The lists, which we have, are only those of the heads of families, the oldest sons inheriting by right of primogeniture. The families have been quite large, and it may well be understood that in the lapse of so many centuries the descendants have multiplied into a vast host. Of course many of these have become impoverished, particularly under the English method of inheritance, and many have, perhaps, become obscure and sought maintenance and occupation in the lower ranks of life. This is the case with every family. But the name is wide-spread and well known in England, and holds an honorable and good position, with nothing to be ashamed of. The writer has acquired a habit of spelling the name to people here in America, but in England he found this unnecessary, as he was often told "You need not spell it—we are very familiar with the name." But they all spelt it with an "e" at the end of it. He did not know of the Cheshire branch then, and did not investigate the name in that country.

SOME ENGLISH GRAND- MOTHERS

Now we take up the *English grandmothers*, the ladies who married into the BASKERVYLE family of Cheshire, before JOHN¹⁴ BASKERVYLE emigrated to Virginia about 1662.

We do not know the names of some of them, and some of them are from other counties than Cheshire, to histories of which the writer has not hitherto had access, our chief source of information being Ormerod's History of Cheshire. But some of them we can trace.

THE BOSTOKE FAMILY

AGNES, daughter and co-heir of NICHOLAS BOSTOKE, of MODBURLEGH, 2nd son of SIR ADAM DE BOSTOKE, *Lord of Bostoke*, married RANDLE⁷ BASKERVYLE, she being alive in 1423. She was a daughter of a very distinguished family. The Bostokes are said to have decended (and the full lineage is given) in the direct male line from OSMER, the Saxon proprietor of *Bostock* or Botestoch, Cheshire, also lord of Shipbrook and of several other townships, in the time of Edward the Confessor (1041-1066), whose father is also given. Of the descendants of OSMER in the fifth generation SIR WARREN BOSTOCK (1155) married HAWISE, daughter of HUGH DE KAVELIOC, *Earl of Chester*, who died 1180, and through this family the lineage may be traced to the ancestor of the Dukes of Normandy, and to Alfred the Great.

The Bostock lineage is given in full in Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. III, p. 253.

NICHOLAS BOSTOCK, father of AGNES BOSTOCK, who married RANDLE⁷ BASKERVYLE, was ninth in direct male descent from SIR WARREN BOSTOKE, who married HAWIES, *Countess of Lincoln* (in her own right), and during this time they maintained a conspicuous standing among the gentry of Cheshire.

For detailed Bostoke lineage see Appendix B.

The male line of the Bostoke family expired with William Bostoke, of Bostoke, who died without issue in 1490.

THE MAINWARING FAMILY

AGNES MAINWARING, of *Peover*, married WILLIAM⁹ BASKERVYLE, of *Old Withington*. He died in 1509, and she survived him.

The MAINWARINGS, of *Peover*, or Over Pever, or Over Peover, have always maintained a good position among the gentry of Cheshire. RANNULFUS, apparently the first traceable ancestor of the family in the male line, in the time of William the Conqueror, owned this township of Peover or Pevre and numerous other estates in Cheshire and Norfolk, evidently granted to him by William in consideration of his eminent personal services, the record being found in the Domesday Book. At first they were "lords of *Warmincham*," where the family seat was, but SIR WILLIAM MEINWARIN, Kt., of the seventh generation, second son of SIR ROGER MESNILWARIN (so spelled), lord of Warminchea, sometime about 1250 received from his father the gift of *Over Peover*, and established the family, to which belonged AGNES MAINWARING, who married WILLIAM⁹ BASKERVYLE, of *Old Withington*, sometime before 1509, when he died. He and his heirs have continued to reside there to the time of our latest information in 1881. It continued vested in the male line until 1797, when Sir Henry Mainwaring, of Over Peover, bart., born 1729, died unmarried, and devised the estate to Thomas Wetenhal, his half brother, the son of his mother by a second marriage. Thomas Wetenhal assumed the name

and arms of Mainwaring, and his great grandson was created a baronet in 1804. The history of this family is treated in detail in Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. III, p. 225, and Vol. I, p. 477.

For detailed Mainwaring lineage, see Appendix C.

THE WYNINGTON FAMILY

EMMA WYNINGTON, daughter of JOHN WYNINGTON, *gent., of Ermitage*, married another WILLIAM¹¹ BASKERVYLE, *of Old Withington*, who was living in 1517 and 1578.

The WINNINGTONS, *of Winnington*, were another very ancient family of the gentry of Cheshire, whose full lineage will be found in Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. II, 205, and Vol. III, 130. They are descended from WILLIAM DE WYNINGTON, who seems to have acquired that estate in 1272. ROGER DE WYNINGTON, second son of ROBERT, *the third lord of Wynington*, acquired in 1319 a part of an estate in *Northwich*, and became WYNINGTON, *of Northwich*. HUGH DE WYNINTON, fourth generation from this Roger, about 1403, married CICELY, daughter and heiress of THOMAS HASLYN-TON, *of Hermitage*, or *Ermitage*, and removed to the last place, and then the family were the WYNINTONS, or WINNINGTONS, *of Hermitage*. About a hundred years later EMMA WYNINTON married WILLIAM¹¹ BASKERVYLE, as stated. This line of Winnington terminated with this generation, her two brothers having died without issue.

For detailed Winnington lineage see Appendix D.

THE KINSEY FAMILY

MARGERY, daughter and co-heir of THOMAS KINSEY, *of Blackden, esqr.*, married THOMAS¹² BASKERVYLE, *of Old Withington*, who died 1588, and she died 1590.

The KINSEYS, *of Blackden*, had been in possession of the family seat for at least a hundred years, and it was inherited by this MARGERY, *wife of THOMAS¹² BASKERVYLE*. They

were of the gentry of the county, but we have not much information in regard to them. See Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. III, 138 and 718. These places are all in Cheshire.

DOROTHY, daughter of RALPH ADDERLY, of *Blackchough, Co. Stafford*, gent., who died 1602, and MAGDALINE, daughter of GEORGE HOPE, of *Queens Hope, Co. Flint*, esqr., who died 1669, were the last two English grandmothers, but as the writer has no access to family histories of these two counties, they have not been traced. Possibly this may be done later.

The family tables in the appendices seem to be not much more than strings of names, but they are ancestors, and besides they show that the family connections from the earliest times were with the substantial, land owning gentry of England.

With regard to the various spelling of these names of people and places, please observe that we have been passing rapidly over centuries, and that it is not unnatural that the spelling should vary at these long intervals. The spelling of our reference books has been retained.

1548775

VIRGINIA BASKERVILLES

John ⁴ Baskervill,
m. Mary Burton;
no record; said to
have gone to
Florida.

Anne ⁴ Baskervill,
d. before 1768;
m. Wm. Lucas,
o. s. p.

Martha ⁴ Minge
Baskervill, m.
Fred'k Lucas;
family moved
West.

Mary ⁴ Baskervill,
m. Farrar; family
in Mecklenburg.
Moved to be. Va.
d. 1779

WILLIAM ² BASKER-
VILL, * 1764-1814;
m. MARY EATON,
d. 1842.
See Table B.

v 1756

George ⁴ Hunt Bas-
kervill, 1765-1811;
m. Eliz. Tabb, died
1836.
See Table C.

VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

TABLE A.

JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE=MARY BARBER.

1637-1679. d. 1694.
Emigrant from Cheshire, England,
about 1662. Clerk of York Co.,
Va. d. of Col. WM. BARBER, of York Co.,
1602-1669, M. H. B. 1663, and his wife,
Mary, widow of John Dennett.

Elizabeth ² Baskervyle, b. before 1668, d. before 1693.	Mary ² Baskervyle, b. before 1668, m. Jno. Batten.	Magdalene ² Baskervyle, b. after 1668, m. Jos. White.	Rebecca ² Baskervyle, b. after 1668.	GEO. ² BASKERVYLE=ELIZ. NORVELL, b. about 1676, Deeds 1714 and 17.	Sarah ² Baskervyle, b. after 1674.
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Mary ³ Batten.	John ³ Batten.	Mary ³ White.	GEORGE ³ BASKERVYLE, d. 1777, m. MARTHA MINGE, d. before 1768, 441, went to Mecklenburg 1752.	John ³ Baskervyle, York 1738, Cumberland 1742; vestry 1748-55.	Hugh ³ Baskervyle, will in York 1745, o. s. p.	Norvell ³ Baskervyle, will Cumberland 1760, o. s. p. 6.	Sarah ³ Baskervyle, in Hugh's will, o. s. p.
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4. CUMBERLAND BRANCH.

Magdalene ⁴ Baskerville, m. Dr Wm. B. Trabue.	John ⁴ Baskerville, will Cumberland, 1788, o. s. p.	Richard ⁴ Baskerville, m. Martha Gude in 1770; 5 deeds in Cumberland, 1773-5.	George ⁴ Baskerville, m. 1. — Scott; 2. — Cox; 3, Priscilla Cheshire; will Cumberland, 1804. See Table D.	Wm. ⁴ Barber Baskerville, o. s. p.	Samuel ⁴ Baskerville, d. 1830, m. Statira Booker 1792; lieutenant Rev. War; Soc. Cincinnati; went to Ohio.	Mary ⁴ Baskerville, m. — Bass.
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Frances ⁴ Trabue, m. Dr. Thos. S. Rabiou.	Daughter, ⁵ m. Scott.	Daughter, ⁵ m. Pringle.	Daughter, ⁵ m. Owen.	Thomas ⁵ Baskerville, d. unm.	Jno. ⁵ Barber Baskerville, d. unm.	Polly ⁵ Baskerville.	James ⁵ Baskerville.
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Lewis⁶ Rabiou.

Anthony⁶ Rabiou.

Charlotte⁶ Rabiou.

Caroline⁶ Rabiou.

4. MECKLENBURG BRANCH.

John ⁴ Baskerville, m. Mary Burton; no record; said to have gone to Florida.	Anne ⁴ Baskerville, d. before 1768; m. Wm. Lucas, o. s. p.	Martha ⁴ Minge Baskerville, m. Fred'k Lucas; family moved West.	Mary ⁴ Baskerville, m. Farrar; family in Mecklenburg. <i>said to be on page 1756</i>	WILLIAM ⁴ BASKERVILLE, * 1764, 1814; m. MARY EATON, d. 1842. See Table B.	George ⁴ Hunt Baskerville, 1766-1811; m. Eliz. Tabb, 1836. See Table C.
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VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

TABLE B.

1786

PATRICK ⁷ HAMILTON BASKERVILL, 1848, m. ELISE M. SKELTON.	Isabella ⁷ A. H. Baskervill, 1850-1863.	Mary ⁷ Eaton Baskervill, 1852-1855.	Henry ⁷ E. C. Baskervill, 1854-1855.	Henry ⁷ Eugene Baskervill, 1867, m. Ethel Marsh.	William ⁷ O. Baskervill, m. Mattie Watkins.	Thos. ⁷ Goode Baskervill, m. Pattie Finch.	Sarah ⁷ Alice Baskervill, m. — Finch.
JNO. ⁸ SKELTON BASKERVILL, 1875-1879.	HAMILTON ⁸ MEADE BASKERVILL, 1882.	H. Coleman ⁸ Baskervill.	Mattie ⁸ Baskervill.				
Mark ⁷ Alexander Baskervill.	Sallie ⁷ T. B. Baskervill, m. Clem. G. Neblett.	Nannie ⁷ C. Baskervill, unn.	Meta ⁷ Baskervill, m. J. Tabb Neblett.	Bettie ⁷ P. Baskervill, m. Fredk. H. Hobbs, Norfolk.	Robt. ⁷ Dortch Baskervill, Norfolk, Va.	William ⁷ Rust Baskervill, m. — Burwell.	Dr. George Baskervill, Winona, Miss.

VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

TABLE B.

1786
WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL=MARY EATON.
1784-1814. d. 1842.

CHARLES ⁵ BASKERVILL, 1788-1834. m. 1. ELIZ. ANNE COLEMAN, 1813, d. 1821; 2, Lucy Goode, 1823, d. 1868.	William ⁵ Rust Baskervill, b. 1789, m. Sally Dortch 1824, lived at Waverly.	George ⁵ D. Baskervill, b. 1793, m. 1. Elizabeth Willis; 2, ——— William. Lived in Petersburg.	Elizabeth ⁵ Baskervill, 1799, m. Col. Ro. Hill Jones, Shf. Warren Co., N. C. See Table E.	MARY ⁵ EATON BASKERVILL, m. PATRICK HAMILTON. See Table F.	Anne ⁵ Baskervill, b. 1800, m. Thomas Turner. See Table G.
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1st m.

2nd m.

Elizabeth ⁶ Baskervill, m. Lawrence Duke.	John ⁶ W. Baskervill, m. Sallie Young.	Anne ⁶ Baskervill, m. Albert Jones	Delia ⁶ Baskervill, m. Kennedy.	Lucy ⁶ Baskervill, m. Hall.	Robert ⁶ Baskervill, m. Albert Jones.	Isabella ⁶ Baskervill, m. Chas. Cutbert.	George ⁶ D. Baskervill, m. Ferguson.	Octavia ⁶ Baskervill, d. unm.
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Dr. Robt.⁶ Dortch Baskervill,
m. Betty Alexander in 1857.

Virginia⁶ Baskervill,
o. s. p.

1st m.

2nd m.

William ⁷ Baskervill, 1816, m. 1. Susan Jigitts, 1839; 2, Mrs. Alice Sturdivant.	HENRY ⁷ EMIRA COLEMAN BASKERVILL, 1817-1900, m. 1. ISABELLA A. HAMILTON; 2, Eugenia Bullington; 3, Mrs. Margt. Humphries.	Mary ⁷ Anne Eliz. Baskervill, 1810-1872, m. Richard V. Watkins. See Table H.	Charles ⁷ Baskervill, 1821-1890, m. 1. Margt. Frear, 1841; 2, Mrs. Brooks.	Geo. ⁷ Thos. Baskervill, 1829-1863, m. Lucy Goode, 1849; killed at Gettysburg.	Sarah ⁷ Alice Baskervill, o. s. p., 1834-1852.	Samuel ⁷ Baskervill, b. and d. 1824.	Lucy ⁷ Goode Baskervill, 1827-1836.	John ⁷ Baskervill, 1832-1833.
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1st m.

Bettie ⁷ Baskervill.	Mary ⁷ Baskervill.	Others. Dr. Charles ⁷ Baskervill, m. A. J. Johnston. Charles ⁷ Baskervill, m. Mary B. Snow. Conspicuous chemist.
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1st m.

2nd m.

*Eliz. Anne Baskervill, 1841-50, m. Capt. John W. Lewis, Milton, N. C.	*David Edwd. Jigitts Baskervill, 1843-1909, m. 1. Mary Hinton; 2, Lucy Jones.	*Charles Baskervill, 1845-94, m. Alice M. Sampson.	*Lucy Alice Baskervill, 1848-72, m. Jno. K. Lockett.	*Rev. Henry Embra Coleman Baskervill, 1850, Minnesota, m. 1. Julia T. Blanton; 2, Emma Reid.	*John Gordon Baskervill, m. Sadie Maglen, Charlotte, N. C.	Jas. Riddick Baskervill, 1858-1875, o. s. p.	*Rev. Geo. Sumner Baskervill, 1855, m. Bessie Campbell, Malcom, Iowa.	Lillian Gordon Baskervill, 1852, m. Rev. Hy. T. Graham, Pdt. Hamden-Sidney College. Alice ⁸ Sturdevant Graham, 1875.
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*All had children.

1st m.

2nd m.

PATRICK ⁷ HAMILTON BASKERVILL, 1848, m. ELISE M. SKELTON.	Isabella ⁷ A. H. Baskervill, 1850-1863.	Mary ⁷ Eaton Baskervill, 1852-1855.	Henry ⁷ E. C. Baskervill, 1854-1855.	Henry ⁷ Eugene Baskervill, 1867, m. Ethel Marsh.	William ⁷ O. Baskervill, m. Mattie Watkins.	Thos. ⁷ Goode Baskervill, m. Pattie Finch.	Sarah ⁷ Alice Baskervill, m. ——— Finch.
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JNO. ⁸ SKELTON BASKERVILL, 1875-1879.	HAMILTON ⁸ MEADE BASKERVILL, 1882.
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H. Coleman⁸ Baskervill.
Mattie⁸ Baskervill.

Mark ⁸ Alexander Baskervill.	Sallie ⁸ T. B. Baskervill, m. Clem. G. Nebbett.	Nannie ⁸ C. Baskervill, unm.	Meta ⁸ Baskervill, m. J. Tabb Nebbett.	Bettie ⁸ P. Baskervill, m. Fredk. H. Hobbs, Norfolk.	Robt. ⁸ Dortch Baskervill, Norfolk, Va.	William ⁸ Rust Baskervill, m. ——— Burwell.	Dr. George Baskervill, Winona, Miss.
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m. Charlotte
Welch.

College, Mont- ville, Va.,
gomery, Ala. February, 1912.

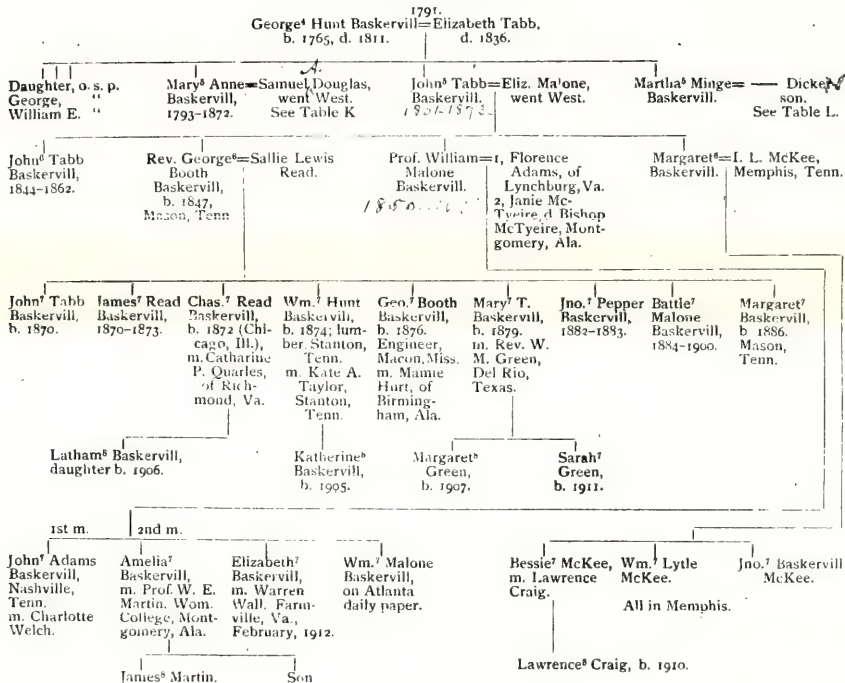
James⁸ Martin.

Son.

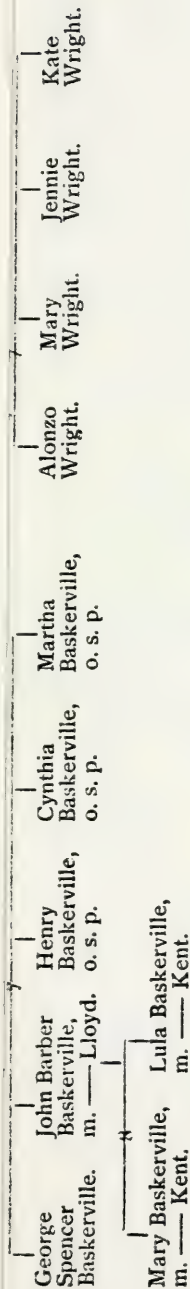
Lawrence⁸ Craig, b. 1910.

VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

TABLE C.



VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

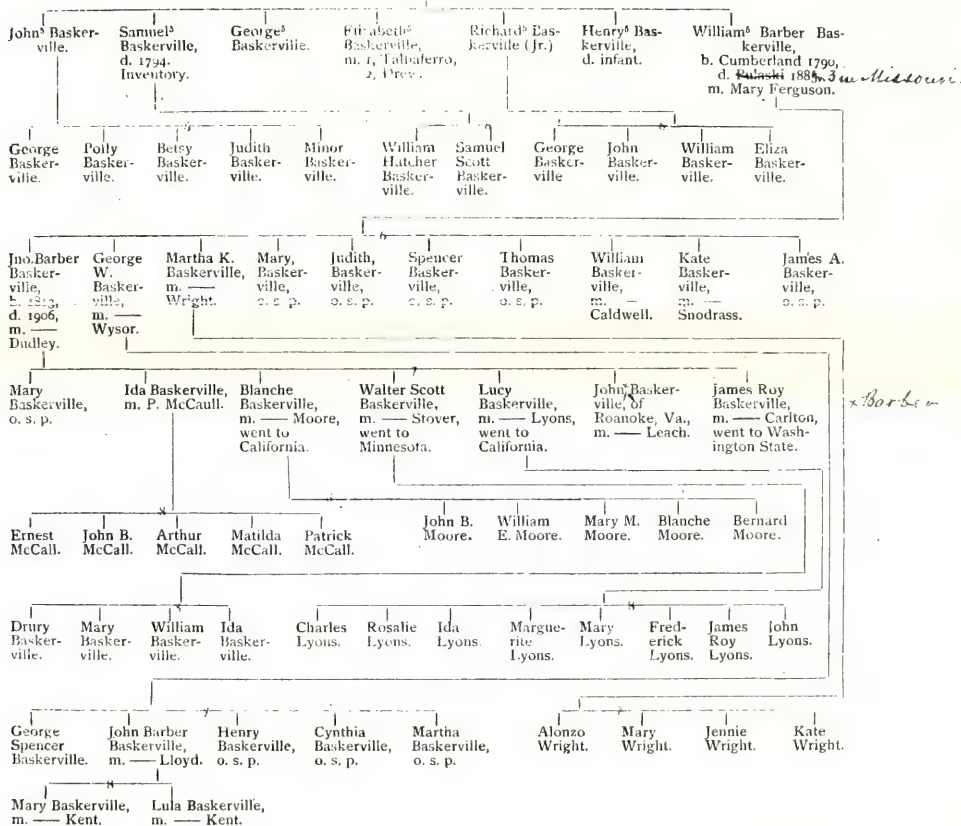


VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

PULASKI BRANCH.

TABLE D.

George¹ Baskerville¹ = 1, --- Scott
of Cumberland Co. 12, --- Cox.
William 1804. 3, Priscilla Cheshire.



VIRGINIA BASKERVILLS.

TABLE E.

Elizabeth ^b Baskervill= Colonel Robert Hill Jones, b. 1790. Sheriff of Warren Co., N. C.	
Edward ^b Pugh Jones.	Robert ^b Jones, Sheriff of Warren Co., N. C.
Frances ^j Jones, m. --- Ricks, lives in Washington, D. C.	Martha ^b Jones, m. Samuel Goode.

HAMILTON FAMILY.

TABLE F.

JAMES¹ HAMILTON, of East Quarter, Lanarkshire, Scotland, record of 1665. His son was JOHN² HAMILTON, of East Quarter, record of 1709, married JANET ARBUCKLE, died 1752. Their son was JOHN³ HAMILTON, younger, m. ISABELLA ALLISON, d. of Wm. ALLISON, on June 18th, 1740. WILLIAM⁴ HAMILTON, of East Quarter, Burnside, and Parkhead, 1780, m. EUPHEMIA ALSTON, of Muirburn.

Isabella ⁵ Hamilton, m. ——— Morrison, daughter married ——— Chilcott.	John ⁵ Hamilton, deeds in Scotland, came to Pennsylvania probably after 1829, had ten children.	George ⁵ Hamilton, Royal Navy officer, d. in Dublin. His son, Wm. Wilson Hamilton, died in New York City.	William ⁶ Hamilton, d. Burnside, N. C., Nov. 11, 1850, never married, emigrated before 1815.	James ⁶ Hamilton, m. Mary Ridley, died in Philadelphia, buried in Florida.
Robert ⁵ Hamilton, never married, lived in Texas, died in New Jersey July 22, 1845.	Alexander ⁵ Hamilton, b. 1786, d. 1823, unmarried, at Williamsburg, N. C.	PATRICK ⁵ HAMILTON, b. May 31, 1786, <i>?</i> d. June 28, 1850, m. MARY E. BASKER- VILL Dec. 14, 1812. See next page.	Jean ⁵ Hamilton, died young.	Euphemia ⁵ Hamilton, died at 18.

HAMILTON FAMILY.

TABLE F—Continued.

12/14/1812.

MARY EATON BASKERVILL=PATRICK^b HAMILTON,
| b. 1789, d. 1850—from Scotland.

Tarry, b. 1871. m. —,	b. 1873.	Tarry, b. 1875.	b. 1878, m. — Watkins.	Tarry.	b. 1883. d. 1886.	b. 1876.	Tarry, b. 1889.	b. 1893.																										
<table><tr><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Wm. Patrick⁷ Hamilton, b. 1836, m. Lucy Tarry.</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">Mary⁷ Hamilton, m. 1. — Bransford, 2. — McGee.</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">Rebecca⁷ Hamilton, m. Herbert Lee, three sons.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Mary⁸ V. Hamilton, d. 1896.</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">Edward⁸ Tarry Hamilton.</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">Wm.⁸ Patrick Hamilton.</td><td colspan="2">—</td><td colspan="2">Lucy⁸ Tarry Hamilton, m. W. A. Bryson.</td></tr></table>											Wm. Patrick ⁷ Hamilton, b. 1836, m. Lucy Tarry.		—		Mary ⁷ Hamilton, m. 1. — Bransford, 2. — McGee.		—		Rebecca ⁷ Hamilton, m. Herbert Lee, three sons.		Mary ⁸ V. Hamilton, d. 1896.		—		Edward ⁸ Tarry Hamilton.		—		Wm. ⁸ Patrick Hamilton.		—		Lucy ⁸ Tarry Hamilton, m. W. A. Bryson.	
		Wm. Patrick ⁷ Hamilton, b. 1836, m. Lucy Tarry.		—		Mary ⁷ Hamilton, m. 1. — Bransford, 2. — McGee.		—		Rebecca ⁷ Hamilton, m. Herbert Lee, three sons.																								
Mary ⁸ V. Hamilton, d. 1896.		—		Edward ⁸ Tarry Hamilton.		—		Wm. ⁸ Patrick Hamilton.		—		Lucy ⁸ Tarry Hamilton, m. W. A. Bryson.																						

HAMILTON FAMILY.

TABLE F—Continued.

12/14/1812.

MARY EATON BASKERVILL=PATRICK⁵ HAMILTON,
b. 1789, d. 1850—from Scotland.

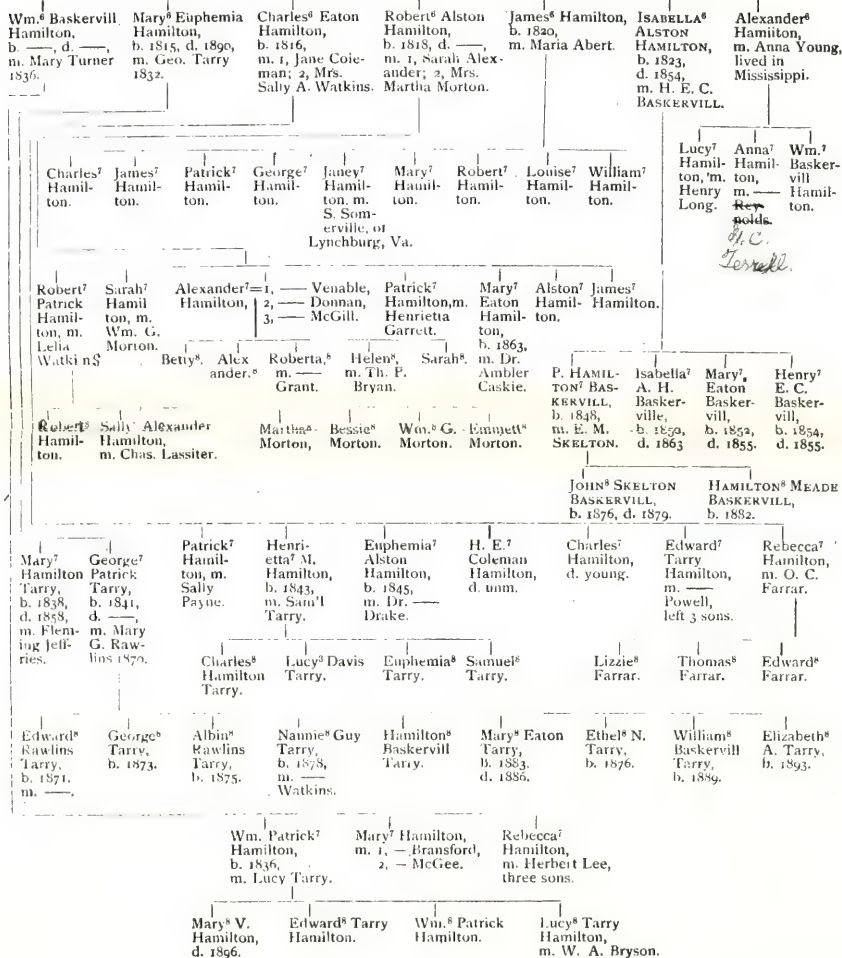


TABLE G.

TURNER FAMILY.

Anne₃Baskervill=Colonel Thomas Turner.

Mary ⁶ Veal Turner, m. William B. Hamilton. See Table F.	James ⁶ Turner, m. Anne N. Hawkins.	Dinky ⁸ Turner, m. Lenard Hen- derson.	Sally ⁸ Turner, never married.	George ⁶ Turner, married and lives in Florida.	Emma ⁶ Turner, m. --- Evans.
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WATKINS FAMILY.

TABLE H.

Mary⁶ Anne Elizabeth Baskervill=Richard V. Watkins,
b. 1819, d. ——— of Halifax county, Va.

Chas Baskervill Watkins, m. 1. ——— Womack, 2. ——— Womack.	William Watkins, o. s. p.	Elizabeth Watkins, C. m. Thomas Carrington. R.	Lucy Watkins, m. Elisha Betts.	John Sims Watkins, m. Mary Coleman.	Richard V. Watkins, o. s. p.	Thomas A. Watkins, m. Maria Read.
Henry J. Watkins, m. ——— Overby.	Mary C. Watkins, m. Henry Reynolds.	Isabella Watkins, o. s. p.	Virginia ⁷ Watkins, w. William R. Barksdale.	Ellen Watkins, m. Henry Carrington.	Julia Watkins, m. Tazewell Carrington.	Henrietta, d. inf.

DOUGLAS FAMILY.

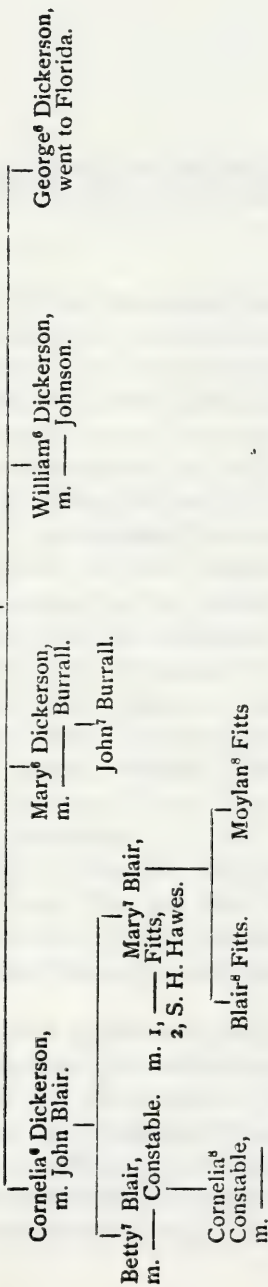
TABLE K.

1814. <i>Audubon</i> Mary ⁶ Anne Baskervill = Samuel Douglas, 1793-1872. moved to Danville, Va., and Rome, Ga.					
Ellen ⁶ Maria Douglas, m. Dr. Geo ⁷ Coleman, Pdt. of U. of N. C., nephew of Gov. Swain, of N. C.	Dr. Geo. ⁶ Baskervill Douglas, Confederate Surgeon, m. 1, Mary Ellis, 2, Mrs. Livingston, <i>nee Rosa</i> <i>Lawson</i>	Martha ⁶ Minge Douglas, d. 1881, m. Dr. Geo. Hoke, d. 1863.	Susan ⁶ Randolph Douglas, never married.	James ⁶ Hamilton Douglas, never married.	Mary ⁶ Baskervill Douglas, m. — Elliott.
Geo. ⁷ Craighead Douglas, m. — Spencer; he died 1899. Richard ⁶ Spencer Douglas, U. S. N., m. — <i>W</i> — Wilson, of Norfolk, Va.	Hattie ⁷ Douglas, m. T. Maryon.	Anne ⁷ Baskervill Douglas, m. 1, Wm. Sturdivant, 2, W. Moultrie, of Charleston, S. C.	George ⁶ Alexander Douglas, m. T. W. Morrison, Waycross, Ga.	Rosa ⁶ Lawton Douglas, m. Jas. Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, Wash.	Mary ⁷ Emma Hoke, m. D. Warlick. Sarah ⁷ Louise Hoke, not married. Georgia ⁷ Hoke, m. C. D. Martin, Jacksonville, Ala.
Mary ⁷ Coleman.	David ⁷ Swain Coleman.	Carrie ⁷ Coleman.	Willie ⁷ Coleman.	George ⁶ Hoke Warlick	Jessie ⁶ Dean Warlick, m. Lester Smith. Fannie ⁶ Forney Warlick, a school girl.
Mary ⁷ Coleman.	David ⁷ Swain Coleman.	Carrie ⁷ Coleman.	Willie ⁷ Coleman.	Elizabeth ⁷ Elliott.	Douglas ⁷ Elliott.
Mary ⁷ Coleman.	David ⁷ Swain Coleman.	Carrie ⁷ Coleman.	Willie ⁷ Coleman.	Joseph ⁶ Elliott.	Robert ⁷ Elliott.

DICKERSON FAMILY.

TABLE L.

Martha⁶ Minge Baskervill= ——— Dickerson.



VIRGINIA BASKERVILLES

The Virginia Baskervilles all are descended from JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, who emigrated about A. D. 1662 from Old Withington, Cheshire, England. It is true that we find a record of a Robert Baskerville, who came from London to Virginia in 1635 (Hotten, p. 137), but we see nothing more about him, and his name does not appear in the later lists, so that it seems certain that he either returned to England, or died soon without a family, as happened to most of the immigrants at that time. Besides we can definitely trace back the lineage of all of the name in this country to this JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, of York Co., Va., the immigrant of 1662. For more than a hundred years they all remained in Virginia, but after the Revolutionary War they began to scatter, and are now living in many other States, among them North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Minnesota, California, and New York. But they all are traceable back to JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE.

For more than fifty years, apparently until the third generation, they remained in York Co., and then began to drift westward through Charles City Co. to Cumberland Co. And after 1747 there are no more Baskervyle records in York Co.

Of the two sons of the third generation, who had descendants, one settled in Cumberland Co., and after remaining there about two years sold out and moved to Mecklenburg Co., and established the Mecklenburg branch. The other son, who had descendants, settled in Cumberland Co., where he and his descendants remained for several generations. One of the sixth generation moved from Cumberland

Co. to Pulaski Co., and established a family there, which has become quite numerous, and a good deal scattered. The others in Cumberland have all disappeared and there is none of the name in the county to-day.

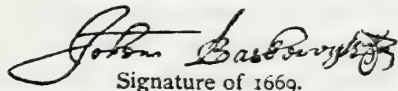
There were other sons of the third generation, who did not leave descendants. Some of them died in York Co., and some in Cumberland Co. This will be shown as our history progresses.

The name continued to be spelt Baskervyle, the Cheshire spelling, in York Co., as the records show; but in the Cumberland records we find it Baskerville, and in Mecklenburg, Baskervill. The Pulaski branch seem to have retained the final e. Descendants of the Mecklenburg branch, wherever scattered, seem to retain the shorter spelling, except that many of the ladies, and some of the men of the youngest generation, have added the e. The "general public" insist upon the final e, no matter what is said to them.

For the sake of greater simplicity, we begin to number the generations again from the Immigrant, whom we call JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE.

FIRST GENERATION

JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, the Immigrant, was born at Old Withington, Cheshire, Eng-



Signature of 1669.

land in 1637, and baptized in Goosetrey Chapel, Octo-

ber 21, of that year. His father was JOHN¹³ BASKERVYLE, ESQR., of Old Withington, born 1599, and died 1662, and his mother was MAGDALIN (HOPE) BASKERVYLE. See English descent.

Our knowledge of the first three generations in Virginia, viz., JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, and GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE, and their families, comes entirely from the records of York, Charles City, Cumberland, and Mecklenburg counties, and as far as the writer knows, nothing was known of the first two and little of the third, until by laborious and careful research they were disinterred, as it were,

from these records. Hence our mere outline of their history is bare and dry.

JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE came to Virginia probably about or soon after the time of his father's death, in 1662, as on February 24th, 1664, he was clerk of the court of York Co., Va., when Wm. Hay made oath before him (see records). He remained clerk until his death, about April 1st, 1679. On February 24th, 1679, the records of the court were signed by him. Those of the next session of the court held April 24th, 1679, were signed by Richard Awborne, who had, on that date, been appointed clerk of the court, and "ordered to take possession of the records, etc. from MRS. BASKERVYLE, Relict of Mr. JOHN BASKERVYLE, deceased, late clerk of the court." And in the records of this court is included a document, signed by JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, clerk, and bearing date March 19th, 1679. Thus his death occurred between March 19th and April 24th, 1679, probably about the first of April.

Our knowledge of the records of York Co. has been obtained from notes received from the present clerk of that county and from a careful examination of the copy in the Virginia State Library. And upon this our sketch is based. We have on files copies of many deeds, wills, court orders, and other records, which will be found very interesting.

In the frontispiece is shown a *facsimile* reproduction of a part of a page of the York Co. records bearing date October, 1671, in the handwriting of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, the clerk, and attested by his signature.

The references to JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, as he was county clerk, are very numerous, and show that he was held in high esteem. The mere fact that he was clerk of the court so soon after his arrival as an immigrant, when he was only about twenty-five years old, shows his peculiar fitness and value, as to education, intelligence and character. And the records show that he was appointed administrator or executor for many estates, and had several general powers of attorney given him by several persons, some of them evidently

capitalists in London, and others neighbors, who esteemed him very highly. In some of these he is spoken of in terms of high respect and affection. For instance John Myhill calls him his "loving friend," and Richard James his "good friend."

The following order of the York Co. court in 1672 is interesting, as showing the value of small articles at that time, which now would not be worthy of notice. It is quaint and peculiar, and characteristic of the times. "In the difference between JOHN BASKERVYLE, Exr. of Mr. Jeffrey More, decd., ple., (plaintiff), and Mr. John Risly and Susanna, his wife, defts. in chancery, it is ordered on their answer, that they deliver unto the said BASKERVYLE, Exr., as aforesaid, one old Lantherne, one old Sheete, one old hatt, one pre shoes, one old blanket, one old knife and sheath, five pocket handkerchiefs, one old iron pott, and one old hoe, as also pay costs."

With all these various trusts and all this business in his hands, he seems at his death to have left his estate somewhat involved, as some of the claims against it were not for a long time, if ever, satisfied. And yet his son, GEORGE², in 1714, sold a landed estate, which he had inherited from his father, indicating that the estate was not insolvent. The deed given for this land recites: "the same conveyed to his (GEORGE²) father, JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, by John Horsington, by whom it was patented in 1662." The older records are somewhat mutilated and imperfect, but neither the clerk of the court in the original records, nor the writer in the copy in the State Library, have been able to find a record of the deed from John Horsington to JOHN¹ BASKERVILLE of this land. The grant on the Virginia State land books describe it as "350 A. of land, part thereof in the parish of Marston, from a marked corner white oak on the North side of the main swamp of St. Andrew's Creek, by the land of Thomas Pankerman—the residue on the main branch of St. Andrew's Creek." This is doubtless the estate on which JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE and his family lived.

Before 1660 (year of the Restoration in England) York Co. court was held at the different large plantations, but we find a statement that about this time it began to be held on the West side of Wormley's Creek, at a place called York, about a mile below the present Yorktown. Afterwards, about 1676, court was held at "Halfway House," on the road between Yorktown and Williamsburg (Middle Plantation). And yet we find in the York Co. records the following order of the Court on April 24th, 1677, John Baskervyle being clerk of the court: "There being no house to keepe court in, the magistrates are permitted to keepe court in the house lately belonging to Thomas Hansford, whose estate for his rebellion and treason is forfeited to his sacred Ma^{tie}. Dated March 21st, 1677."—(Records 1675-1684, Va. State Library).

The court was not removed to Yorktown until 1698, and that place was not settled until 1691, twelve years after the death of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE. And so it was at old "York" and "Halfway House" that his service as county clerk was chiefly rendered. See Appendix A.

In the inventory of his estate was included English books valued at three pounds sterling (equal to \$75 now), and Latin books valued at one pound sterling (equal to about \$25 now), which Mr. Bruce, in his Institutional History of Virginia (Vol. I, p. 436), says would indicate a collection of books of some importance.

He died, as stated, about April, 1679, and there was evidently some confusion about his affairs, and no will recorded. On October 10, 1679, his widow was summoned to court to show cause why she should not settle certain claims against his estate, and she pleaded that she had not administered on her late husband's estate. John Page seems to have been appointed administrator on December 8th, 1679, and a sale of his effects ordered on January 1st, 1680. But probably Page did not qualify, as on February 24th, 1680, William Sherwood, one of the creditors, was appointed administrator, and took charge of the estate. "The goods" of the estate were sold "by outcry," and on December 24th, 1680, the adminis-

trator filed an inventory of the proceeds of the sale. There seems to have been some litigation about the estate, and some judgments entered for and against it, until on August 24th, 1683, "a quietus was granted to Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Admr. of the estate of Mr. JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, deceased, having made it appear he hath paid beyond the assets." This Wm. Sherwood was a prominent citizen and lawyer of Jamestown, whose name appears frequently in the history of the period. He was at one time Attorney General of the colony. (See Tyler's Cradle of the Republic, p. 82 and als).

From the English records (Ormerod and als.) we know that JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE was born in 1637 at Old Withington, Cheshire, England, the fifth son of JOHN¹³ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, and his wife, MAGDALINE (HOPE) BASKERVYLE. His next brother, the sixth son, Henry Baskervyle, went up to London to live, and his will, executed February 26, 1676, and probated May 19th, 1676, is on record in Somerset House, London, (Va. Hist. Mag., Vol. XV, p. 58). An abstract of this will be ^{found} ~~given~~ on p. 26. Comparing the names of the legatees with the names of his brothers and sisters on p. 24, we see that the identification is definite and positive. And he speaks of his brother, JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE in Virginia, to whom he gave £10, which is equal to about \$250 now.

JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE married MARY BARBER, daughter of LT. COLN. WILLIAM BARBER (or Barbar), who was one of the most prominent men of York Co., and of this section. He was Justice of the Peace in 1652, and his name coming first in the court records shows him to have been the presiding justice. He was also colonel of militia, member of the House of Burgesses, and held other offices. See Barber Family.

When COL. BARBER's will was made, on May 1st, 1668, (probated July 26, 1669), JOHN¹ AND MARY BARBER BASKERVYLE had two children, Elizabeth and Mary, who were mentioned in the will, and hence the marriage must have occurred several years before that date.

When the will of MRS. MARY BARBER, wife of COLN. WM. BARBER, was made on April 25th, 1674, (probated June 3rd, 1676), her grand children Elizabeth, Mary, Magdalene, and Rebecca Baskervyle were mentioned.

And when the will of MRS. MARY (BARBER) BASKERVYLE, wife of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, was made on July 12, 1693. (probated June 25, 1694) Elizabeth² was not mentioned, showing she had died. But there were mentioned the other three, Mary², Magdalene², and Rebecca², mentioned in the other two wills, and also two others, GEORGE² and Sarah², who had evidently been born after April 25th, 1674.

Mary² had been married to John Batten, and Magdalene² to Joseph White, and the grand children, Mary³ Batten and Mary³ White, had been born. GEORGE² was the only son, and was born sometime between April 25th, 1674, and 1679, as his father died about 1st April, 1679, and Sarah² seems to have been the youngest. In regard to the Battens, although we shall see later that William Batten in 1697 was apprenticed to a carpenter, yet they seem to have been in comfortable circumstances, as Ashael or Asrael Batten, father of John Batten, had 600 A. of land on the North side of Queen's Creek, nearly opposite the Capital Landing. On Apr. 3, 1651, he patented 1,000 A. of land in York. See Land Books. "He married four times, 1st the mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Paulin, who was 70 years old in 1712, 2nd Constant, by whom he had Sarah and Constant, 3rd Ursula, by whom he had John, and 4th Anne," &c., &c. (W. & M. Q. IV, p. 2).

Thus JOHN¹ and MARY (BARBER) BASKERVYLE had six children:

Elizabeth², born before 1668, died before July 12, 1693;

Mary², born before 1668, married John Batten;

Magdalene², born after 1668, married Joseph White;

Rebecca², born after 1668;

GEORGE², born after Apl. 25, 1674, our ancestor;

Sarah², born after Apl. 25, 1674.

We have copies of these wills on file.

SECOND GENERATION

GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, between JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE and GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE, was something like Isaac between Abraham and Jacob, that is, that we know a good deal about his father and his son, but very little about him. He was born, as stated, between 1674 and 1679, and is first mentioned in his mother's will dated July 12th, 1693, in which among other things she bequeathed him "her largest iron pot," doubtless a very valuable thing at that time. Next on May 24th, 1697, an indenture was recorded in York Co., binding "William Batten for seven years as apprentice to Israel Swallow, carpenter, with the consent of his uncle GEORGE² BASKERVYLE." He is not called guardian, but was doubtless of age at that date.

Again he was present as witness at a court held June 24th, 1699, when he received forty pounds of tobacco for one day. And again on Sept. 24th, 1701, when he received eighty pounds of tobacco for two days.

Then we find mention of him in a series of deeds from 1714 to 1717. Of these: First we find on the York Co. records dated November 30th, 1714, a deed from GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, of Bruton parish, York Co., to Ralph Graves, for 350 A. of land with houses, &c., thereon in the said parish "being ye land formerly of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, formerly of ye county of York, deceased, father of ye said GEORGE², and by him was purchased of and from John Horsington, to whom ye land was granted by patent bearing date ye 18th day of March, 1662." The consideration was "ye sum of two hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain" and "a plantation and part of a tract of land called 'Boar Quarter' together with eight hundred and twenty-five acres of land thereunto belonging." The clerk of York Co. writes that after a careful search he can not find a record of the deed from John Horsington to JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, nor can the writer find it in the Virginia State Library. The deed from GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE to Ralph Graves is a very quaint and interesting

document and will be found in Appendix E. The deed from Ralph Graves to GEORGE² BASKERVYLE for "Boar Quarter" is on record.

Then there are on record three deeds from GEORGE² BASKERVYLE conveying the land of "Boar Quarter."

The 1st dated April 23rd, 1716, to Wm. Wise for 100 A;

The 2nd dated April 24th, 1716, to Wm. Wise for 200 A;

The 3rd dated June 15, 1717, to Thos. Roberts for 425 A.

This seems to leave 100 A. of the "Boar Quarter" tract, but we can find no other deeds from GEORGE² BASKERVYLE.

Again on Augt. 19th, 1717, Philip Lightfoot was plaintiff in a suit against GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, which was dismissed, the plaintiff not prosecuting.

Again in the deed of 1714 to Ralph Graves, ELIZABETH BASKERVYLE, wife of GEORGE² BASKERVILLE, waived her dower right to the property, showing that he was married, and that his wife's name was Elizabeth.

This is all the record we have of GEORGE² BASKERVYLE. It establishes him as a link in our chain, gives his locality, and some dates. He was the only son of his father, and the only man of the name in all the colonies at that time. Hence the next generation of Baskervyles, which was larger, were his descendants. This history continues to be derived entirely from the county records, and in order to substantiate its accuracy the Baskervyle records will be given and the family history built up from them.

THIRD GENERATION

During this period the family exodus from York Co. occurred, and the record will be given chronologically and by counties. And first from York Co. we find that in 1738 an action in detinue against Jno. Pegram from John³ Baskervyle was dismissed. Next in 1747 we find on record the will of Hugh³ Baskervyle, in which he bequeaths his property to his sister

Sarah³ Baskervyle, and in case of her death without issue to

George⁴ Baskervyle, son of
John³ Baskervyle.

And there are no more Baskervyle records in York Co.

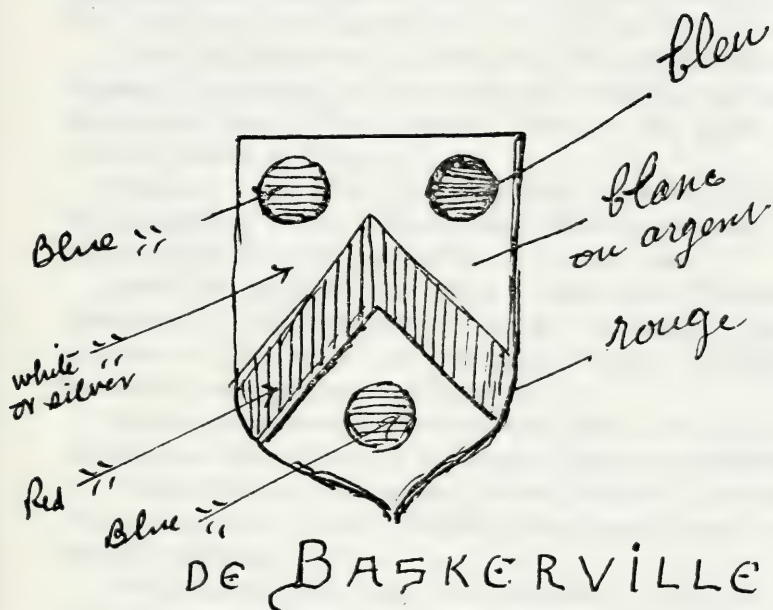
Next in Charles City, where only a few mutilated remnants of the records of this period are preserved, we find that GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE was a member of a grand jury in May, 1742. Also that Nowell³ (or Norvell) Baskervyle had a suit brought against him in Augt., 1742.

Also in Southampton Co. that on motion of John Baskerville, a witness for Francis Nowell (or Norvell) in a suit, it was ordered that said Nowell pay 590 lbs. of tobacco to John Baskerville for two days attendance, and travelling ninety miles and returning (doubtless from Goochland Co.)

Next in Goochland Co., formed from Henrico in 1727, (Cumberland was formed from Goochland in 1748), we find a deed from GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE and Tabitha Minge (sister of his wife, formerly MARTHA MINGE) given on November 18th, 1741, to "Wm. Allen, and Mary, his wife, relict of Robert Minge" (brother of MARTHA MINGE BASKERVILLE, son of VALENTINE MINGE. See Minge Family). This GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE, who seems at that time to have resided in Charles City, where he had married MARTHA MINGE, later bought land in Cumberland Co., and still later moved to Mecklenburg Co., and was the ancestor of the Mecklenburg Baskervills. About this time they seem to begin to spell the name Baskerville, and we shall adopt that spelling.

Again in Goochland we find, Sept. 16, 1742, a deed from Wm. Allen and wife to "John³ Baskerville, of York Co.," to a tract of 800 A. of land (doubtless in the territory later formed into Cumberland Co.), of which we have a copy.

Next in the records of Cumberland Co. (formed from Goochland in 1748) we find the will of Norvell³ Baskerville, made Jany. 9th, 1750, and probated at the Febry. court, 1750, in which he gave all of his estate to his brother GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, and appointed him executor. He evidently had no family and no direct heirs.



D'AZUR au chevron
de gueules, accompagné
de trois tourteaux
d'azur

SKETCH OF THE BASKERVILLE SHIELD IN THE OLD INN AT DIVES
DRAWN BY M. LE REMOIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE INN.

He was security on ^{the} marriage bond of Thos. Lorton and Elizabeth Moss (widow) on June 3rd, 1745, in Amelia Co., Va. See Wm. & M. Quarterly, Vol. XIX, No. 3.

Next in Cumberland a deed from Wm. Randolph to GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE on Nov. 23rd, 1750, to 960 A. of land, the grantor being "Wm. Randolph, Gent., of the parish of Henrico, county of Henrico."

Next on April 17th, 1752, deed from GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, including waiver of dower from MARTHA, his wife, to John Howlett, conveying a portion of the last tract.

Next on October 2nd, 1753, a deed from "GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, of Cumberland parish, Lunenburg Co.," (whither he had moved, as will appear later), to Collyar Barksdale, conveying more of this tract.

Among the witnesses to the last two deeds (we have abstracts) are found the names of Thomas Jefferson, of Henrico Co., the grandfather of President Thomas Jefferson, Hutchins Burton, who later married Tabitha Minge, and Nowell (or Norvell) Burton.

Next, and last just here, in Cumberland Co. the will of John⁴ Baskerville, dated Jany. 16th, 1768, and proved Sept. 27th, 1788, in which he gives his estate to his brothers and sisters, evidently leaving no family, and no direct heirs. He mentions Samuel⁴, George⁴, Richard⁴, William⁴ Barber, Mary⁴ Bass, and Magdalene⁴ Trabue (the last two having married, and the last names being their husband's surnames).

We have a mass of other records from Cumberland Co., which will only confuse here, and will be found on file.

Next in Lunenburg Co., Cumberland parish (this Lunenburg Co. [Cumberland P.] was cut off from Brunswick Co. in 1746, and in 1764 Mecklenburg Co. was formed from Lunenburg, and St. Andrew's parish formed out of Cumberland parish), we find a deed dated July 7, 1752, from William Willie (a famous preacher who moved to Surry Co., and was well known) to GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE to a tract of land on Roanoke River and Miles Creek, where he settled. He named the place "Waverly" and this was the family seat at first in

Mecklenburg Co. The writer has copies or abstracts of most of these deeds and wills.

In addition to these records we know from family tradition that GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, who first settled in the territory of Mecklenburg, then Lunenburg, married MARTHA MINGE, of Charles City Co.

Now with these data we will construct our history and table.

As stated, it is evident that GEORGE² BASKERVYLE (the second generation, that is the meaning of the figure 2 to the right of "George," John¹ Baskervyle, the Immigrant, being the first generation) being after his father's death the only man of that name in Virginia, the later Baskervyles were his children or descendants. Of these we know GEORGE³, mentioned in a deed in Goochland in 1741, in Charles City in 1742, in Cumberland in 1750 to 1753, and in Lunenburg (or Mecklenburg) in 1752, died in 1777;

John³, in York Co. record 1738, bought land in Goochland in 1742 (later Cumberland), in 1748 made vestryman of Southam P., Cumberland, in place of Wm. Randolph, removed, still in vestry in 1755;

Hugh³, his will in York Co. in 1747, died without children;

Norvell³, resident in Charles City Co. in 1742, and his will in Cumberland Co. in 1750, died without children;

Sarah³, mentioned in Hugh's will, possibly lived with him in York Co.;

John⁴, son of John³, will in Cumberland, dated Jany. 16th, 1768, proved Sept. 22nd, 1788, died without family, and names his brothers and sisters, and others to be mentioned later.

Now Hugh's³ will names "George, son of John Baskervyle," and the latter (John) must have been John³, mentioned in the York Co. record of the action of detinue in 1738, and not John⁴, whose will was recorded in Cumberland Co. in 1788, he having evidently died without a family. Hence we see that the children of GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, and ELIZABETH, *his wife* (whom we shall later find to be the daughter of

HUGH NORVELL, of James City Co.). were GEORGE³, John³, Hugh³, Norvell³, and Sarah³. There may have been others, but we do not know of them.

Of these Hugh³ and Norvell³ died without family and Sarah³ is lost sight of.

GEORGE³ and John³ both had families; GEORGE³ was the progenitor of the Mecklenburg branch, and its branches, and

John³ the progenitor of the Cumberland branch, and the Pulaski branch, coming from it.

Coming back to GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Presdt. of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., who is a genealogist of much experience, and probably knows more about the old families of York and James City counties than any one else, is quite confident that GEORGE² BASKERVYLE married ELIZABETH NORVELL, daughter of HUGH NORVELL, of James City Co., a prominent citizen, a member of the vestry of Bruton parish, and holding other public offices. The names of two of the sons, Hugh, and Norvell, certainly seem to verify this impression. Her brother, Wm. Norvell, was also a member of the vestry, a member of the House of Burgesses, and held other offices. See Norvell Family.

• Sometime between the series of deeds from GEORGE² in 1714 to 1717, and the series of wills, deeds, &c., centreing about 1750, chiefly in Cumberland Co., the family evidently moved from York Co., some of them spending some years in Charles City Co., where GEORGE³ married MARTHA MINGE before 1741, probably daughter of VALENTINE MINGE. See Minge Family.

George² probably also moved from York Co., as there is no record of his will, or inventory of his estate, or anything of the kind in the York records. He probably moved to Charles City Co. with his sons, but the almost entire absence of records there cuts us off from investigation. He disappeared from the records in 1717, probably died in Charles City Co.

Hugh³ died in York Co. in 1747 without a family, the only one who remained there except possibly Sarah³, of whom we know nothing. And Norvell³, resident in Charles City in

1742, died in Cumberland in 1750 without a family. As stated, this narrows us down to GEORGE³ and John³, from whom the two branches of the family were descended, *i. e.*, the Mecklenburg branch, and the Cumberland branch, with its offspring, the Pulaski family, as will appear later.

THIRD GENERATION—MECKLENBURG BRANCH

First we will take up the Mecklenburg branch, from which we are descended.

GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, was apparently born in York Co., and appears first in the deed of 1741 in Goochland Co. in conjunction with Tabitha Minge, his sister-in-law, in which they convey to Wm. Allen and his wife, Mary, relict of Robert Minge (brother of MARTHA MINGE BASKERVYLE, and Tabitha Minge), their right and title to seven negroes, "in consideration that Wm. Allen and his wife, Mary, have relinquished to the said GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE and Tabitha Minge all right of dower of the said Mary in and to three hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Charles City Co., whereof the said Robert (Minge) died seized."

Then in 1742 he appears in the records of Charles City Co., as stated, where he was then residing.

Then in 1750 he bought a tract of land in Cumberland Co., and doubtless settled there.

Then in 1752 he sold a part of this tract and moved to Lunenburg, later Mecklenburg Co., where he bought a tract of land, upon which he settled, and which he called "Waverly," in the deed to which he is called "GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE of Cumberland Co."

Then in 1753 he sold the remainder of the Cumberland Co. estate, he being called in the deed "of Cumberland parish, Lunenburg Co."

He thus seems to have sojourned in Cumberland only a year and a part, having bought there Nov. 23rd, 1750, and having bought in Lunenburg July 7th, 1752. He left in Cumberland his brother John³ and his family, who had settled there in 1742. This family was quite prolific, and at one

time there were a good many of the name there, but there is no trace of them now except in the records.

There seems to be an impression that the first Mecklenburg ancestor came from Cabin Point, Surry Co., where he had settled after coming from England. GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE may during his residence in Charles City Co. have for a short time moved to Cabin Point, but there is no trace of the name in the records of Surry Co., and he certainly came from Cumberland to Mecklenburg. Moreover, he was never in England.

I was familiar with the old family seat, Waverly, in Mecklenburg Co., during my early childhood, when my father's uncle, Mr. Wm. Rust Baskervill, lived there. I lived for three or four years after my mother's death in 1854 with my mother's sister, Mrs. George Tarry of "Laurel Hill," Mecklenburg Co., near Roanoke River, and a few miles across it from Waverly, where I used to visit. It was an attractive and commodious wooden house with well kept grounds. And my great uncle and his family were very hospitable and kind. The plantation was large, but I do not know the number of acres.

After Mr. Wm. R. Baskervill's death, the Waverly estate was sold to an outsider, but it has been repurchased by his oldest grandson, Mark Alexander Baskervill, who now owns it and resides there.

GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE lived at Waverly from 1752 to his death there in 1777, and was also buried there. He acquired the respect and esteem of his neighbors, lived an upright life, and made for himself an honorable and good position. In 1775, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, committees of safety were appointed for various counties, and on May 8th, 1775, GEORGE² BASKERVILLE, and William Lucas, the husband of his daughter Anne, were appointed on the committee of safety for Mecklenburg Co.

The writer has not searched the records of Mecklenburg Co., and does not know a great deal of his ancestors there, only isolated facts here and there.

About this time the Mecklenburg Baskervilles dropped the final e in the name. In the deed of 1752 of Waverly to George³ Baskerville the name is spelled with the e, and in his will executed in 1768, recorded 1777, it is without the e.

FOURTH GENERATION

GEORGE³ BASKEVILLE's will was dated November 17, 1768, and proved November 10th, 1777, John Burton, one of the witnesses being probably the son of his wife's sister, Tabitha Minge, who had married Hutchins Burton. His wife had evidently died before 1768, as he made no reference to her.

He named six children, viz:

John⁴, married his cousin Mary Burton;

Anne⁴, married Wm. Lucas;

Martha⁴ Minge married Frederick Lucas;

Mary⁴, married —— Farrar;

WILLIAM⁴, married MARY EATON, our ancestors;

George⁴ Hunt, m. Eliz. Tabb.

John⁴ Baskerville, the oldest, married his cousin, Mary Burton. He was of age, when his father's will was made in 1768, the other two sons being minors then, and he was appointed sole executor, and guardian of his two brothers. In a book, "Heads of Families, census 1782 to 1785," in the Va. Historical Society library, p. 35, in the Mecklenburg Co., Va. census, probably for 1785, we find "John⁴ Baskerville (in his family), 8 whites, 17 blacks; WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILLE, 1 white, 6 blacks."

This seems to show that at that time John⁴ had quite a large family, and that WILLIAM⁴ was still unmarried. George⁴ Hunt was not mentioned. He was probably a minor and included in the family of John⁴. This would probably indicate that John⁴ at that time had five children.

A deed was executed Jan'y 10th, 1787, and proved for record on July 9th, 1787, by the three brothers, John⁴, WILLIAM⁴, and George⁴, evidently partitioning the land inherited from their father. His will directed that all of his lands

should be sold "next October" (doubtless after his death) at twelve months time, and the proceeds equally divided between his sons, and the lands were offered at public sale as directed. John⁴ and WILLIAM⁴ each seem to have bought certain tracts, and other tracts were not sold, George⁴, being still a minor. Now this deed seems to have equalized the matter by conveying certain tracts to George⁴, he probably having then become of age (1787). The land conveyed to him was on Miles Creek, but the writer can not find out if it was "Waverly." This is all we know of John⁴ Baskerville and his family, except that they are said to have moved to Tampa, Florida.

Another statement is that he died about 1791 leaving only one son, who did not long survive him. We cannot tell which is correct, not having succeeded in tracing them.

Anne⁴ Baskerville married Wm. Lucas, who was on the Mecklenburg Committee of Safety in 1775. She is mentioned in her father's will, and her husband was appointed guardian of her younger sisters, Martha, and Mary, who were doubtless still minors. She seems not to have had any children. Wm. Lucas' will was recorded in Mecklenburg Sept. 14. 1778. the year after the death of GEORGE³ BASKERVILLE, in which he names his wife Anne; brother in law WILLIAM BASKERVILL; sister Hannah Sullivant; cousin Wm. Lucas; god son, Henry Delany, Jr. Witnesses, Henry Delany and John Baskervill. Executors, Henry Delany, Wm. Lucas, Jr., and WM. BASKERVILL. The Lucas family were prominent people.

Martha⁴ Minge and Mary⁴ Baskervill were the third and fourth children. They were mentioned in their father's will, and to each was bequeathed one hundred pounds sterling, three negroes, and certain other residuary interests.

A recent correspondence with Mr. Jno. H. Lucas, of Memphis, Tenn., has shown that Martha⁴ Minge Baskervill married Frederick Lucas, and that Mr. Jno. H. Lucas is their great grandson. She died in Mecklenburg Co., and the oldest daughter married ——— Penn and remained in Mecklenburg.

Fredk. Lucas, with his other children, Geo.⁶ Baskervill L., Martha, Mary Hunt, Tabitha, and Nancy, moved to Georgia.

Geo.⁶ B. Lucas married Grace Newton of Ga. Their son Frederick⁷ Lucas was father of

John⁸ H. Lucas, who wrote the letter. He says that his great grandfather, Fredk. Lucas, was one of six brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and that "Geo.⁶ Baskerville Lucas was with Andrew Jackson at [the battle of] New Orleans."

Judge Charles Alexander, now living at an advanced age in Boydton, in a letter to me, which will be mentioned later, states that there "are now" (1909) living in Boydton Mrs. Edward Baptist and her children, who are descendants of a sister of William⁴ Baskervill, who was Mrs. Farrar. This Mrs. Farrar was Mary⁴ Baskervill.

WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, the next child, was our ancestor and will be taken up later.

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill was the youngest, and had recently become of age in 1787, as he was born in 1765. One of the witnesses to this deed of 1787 was Robert Baskervill, but I can not make out who he was. It would seem that John⁴, WILLIAM⁴, and George⁴ lived together at Waverly. John⁴ did not move from Mecklenburg until after 1787, possibly not at all, and WILLIAM⁴ lived there at least several years after his appointment as clerk of the court in 1784, as Judge Alexander in his letter, previously spoken of, states that "he had an office (clerk's office) on the West side of Miles Creek on the hill not far from Roanoke River (this must have been on the Waverly tract), but on account of ague and fever moved it to Lombardy Grove (the old place), where he built a dwelling and a store."

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill was born Nov. 18th, 1765, and died Dec. 15, 1811. He married Dec. 17, 1791, Elizabeth Tabb, daughter of John⁵ Tabb, clerk of Mecklenburg Co. up to the time of his death in 1775, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Humphrey¹ Tabb, who came from England and settled in Elizabeth City Co. before 1637, and was the an-

Opposite p. 56.

After the death of George⁴ Hunt Baskervill in 1811 his family continued to live in Mecklenburg Co., and later with his nephew, Charles⁵ Baskervill, doubtless after his marriage in 1813. As stated, his daughter, Mary⁵ Anne, was married, and after 1816 moved away. Later John Tabb Baskervill, who seems to have been the youngest, went to live with George⁵ D. Baskervill, who had become his guardian.

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill was buried in the family cemetery at Lombardy Grove, and his tombstone remains there.

cestor of the Virginia Tabbs. For a sketch of the Tabb family see Wm. and Mary Quar., XIII, 122. She died in Danville, Va., on Dec. 15th, 1836.

Elizabeth Tabb's brother, Edwin L. Tabb, was also clerk of Mecklenburg Co. from 1814 to 1831.

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill, and his wife Elizabeth Tabb, had at least six children:

A daughter, who died young;

George⁵ never married;

William⁵ Eaton never married;

Mary⁵ Anne, m. November 4, 1814, ^{Anderson} Saml. Douglas.

John⁵ Tabb, b. ¹⁸⁰¹ April 4, 1793, d. ¹⁸⁷³ January 12, 1872, m.

Margaret Malone,

Martha⁵, m. ——— Dickerson.

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill, and his wife lived, and ^{he} died in Mecklenburg Co., Va. The middle name, Hunt, evidently came from the Minge family, as there was a George Hunt Minge.

Beginning with February, 1910, the writer has had a pleasant correspondence with Mrs. Chas. D. Martin, of Jacksonville, Ala., who is a great granddaughter of George⁴ Hunt Baskervill, and from whom he has received an account of this branch of the family. She is descended from the third child, Mary⁵ Anne Baskervill, who married Samuel⁴ Douglas.

Mary⁵ Anne Baskervill ^{m. 1814} married Samuel⁴ Douglas, son of Captain James Douglas, who came from Scotland some years before the Revolutionary War, and who died in 1782 from injuries received in falling from the rigging of his own ship (he being captain and owner) at Hampton Roads, Va.

Samuel⁴ Douglas and Mary Anne⁵ Baskervill Douglas, his wife, moved from Mecklenburg Co. after 1816, as his son George was born that year in Mecklenburg. They went first to Danville, Va., and lived there some time. Mrs. Geo. Hunt Baskervill died in Danville on Dec. 15, 1836. Thence they moved to Rome, Ga., where they lived until their daughter, Martha Minge Douglas, was married to Dr. George Hoke,

of Jacksonville, Ala., when they moved again, this time to Jacksonville, and lived there with Dr. Hoke and their daughter. My correspondent, Mrs. Martin, is the daughter of Dr. Hoke and Martha Minge Douglas Hoke, his wife, her maiden name being Georgia Hoke. She writes me that her father, Dr. Hoke, who died on May 19th, 1863, "was considered the most intelligent man ever in this town (Jacksonville). People here called him an oracle, but so modest in manner, that only his most intimate friends knew him to appreciate him." "He had amassed quite a little fortune," which was much impaired by the Confederate War. Ex-Gov. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is related to him.

Her mother's brother, Dr. George Baskervill Douglas, who died in 1899, was a noted surgeon in the Confederate Army.

This sketch, from *The Confederate Veteran*, of Dr. George Baskervill Douglas, grandson of George Hunt Baskervill, has been kindly given me by Mrs. Chas. D. Martin, neice of Dr. Douglas:

"DR. G. B. DOUGLAS, SURGEON, C. S. A.

The scholar, gentleman, and patriot, Dr. George Baskerville Douglas, died September 7, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., of good Virginia stock. His grandfather, Capt. James Douglas, came from Scotland to America some years before the revolutionary war, and died about 1782 from injuries received in falling from the rigging of his own ship (he being owner and captain), at Hampton Roads, Va.

Dr. Douglas was educated in Virginia, at Patrick Henry Academy, in North Carolina, and then in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. He first began the practice of medicine in Salisbury, N. C., where he met and married Mary Ellis, a sister of the Confederate "war governor" of North Carolina.

One son, George Craighead Douglas, was the fruit of this union. The latter served valiantly in the Confederate

war as sergeant in Kirk's Rangers, S. C. V., though a mere boy. He was captured late in the war and confined for months in a damp cell at Fortress Monroe, Va. He was never well afterwards. He married, however, and left one son, Lieut. R. Spencer Douglas, who has already done brave service at Manila in the United States Navy. Thus Dr. Douglas is the progenitor of two heroes—son and grandson. The venerable Doctor lived to welcome his sailor grandson home from Manila after the perils of shot, sea, and hot climate, for which he was pathetically grateful.

Dr. Douglas, having lost his wife, moved to Georgia, and married the young Mrs. Rosa Lawton Livingston, who was reared at Lawtonville, S. C. Four daughters were born to Dr. Douglas by this second wife: Mrs. T. Maryon, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. W. Moultrie Gourdin, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. T. W. Morrison, Waycross, Ga.; and Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, ^{recently} of Seattle, Washington, *now of Chicago, Ill.*

When Georgia seceded Dr. Douglas responded promptly to the call of his adopted State, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Georgia Regulars March 20, 1861, and first served at Savannah and Fort Pulaski. When this regiment was transferred to the Confederate States service, Dr. Douglas was commissioned surgeon on April 27, 1861, and reassigned to duty with that command.

On July 17, 1861, his regiment was ordered to Virginia to re-enforce Gens. Beauregard and Johnston. He was on duty at Camp Toombs, on Bull Run, until September, 1861, as brigade surgeon of the Sixth Brigade, Georgia Regulars; Gen. Robert Toombs commanding. Dr. Douglas remained with this brigade until April, 1862, when he was sent home on furlough. Before this expired he hastened back to Virginia and reported for duty at Richmond, and the surgeon general sent him to Danville to organize hospitals, Dr. J. L. Cabell being in charge. Large numbers of wounded soldiers from the battle of Seven Pines were sent there. He afterwards organized hospitals at Petersburg and at City Point. He was afterwards at Charleston, Macon, Augusta, and Columbus, Ga.

Rapid and heavy work was necessary at Columbus, but Dr. Douglas was equal to the demands. There were about one thousand sick and wounded soldiers there from Upper Georgia, Vicksburg, and other points.

Dr. Douglas continued in charge of these hospitals until the close of the war. The Federal forces under Gen. Wilson occupied Columbus on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1865. He escaped from the town the night of its fall, intending to meet the medical director at Macon, but was captured at Seven Bridges on the Flint River. The next day he was paroled.

After the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga., but a destructive fire consumed his office with his fine library and much other valuable property in the building. This broke him up, and he moved to Screven County, where he practiced medicine until too feeble.

Dr. Douglas was beloved by all who knew him. His many years of reading and study, with excellent conversational gifts, made it a treat to hear him. He was a member of the Confederate Veterans' Association at Savannah, Ga."

When the Daughters of the Confederacy met in Richmond in November, 1911, one of the delegates from Charleston, S. C., was Mrs. W. Moultrie Gourdin, formerly Miss Anne Baskervill Douglas, second daughter of Dr. Geo. Baskervill Douglas, the prominent Confederate surgeon. We saw her several times during her visit, and found her very attractive and pleasant.

FOURTH GENERATION—TENNESSEE BRANCH

Dr. John Tabb⁵ Baskervill (1801-1874) married Margaret Malone of Memphis, Tenn., and moved to that city. From them descended the Tennessee branch. His name and address having been given by Mrs. Martin of Jacksonville, Ala., the writer has had a correspondence with Prof. Charles Read⁷ Baskervill, formerly of the University of Texas, now of the University of Chicago, descended from John Tabb⁵

Opposite p. 60.

John^s Tabb Baskervill was the ward of his cousin, George^s D. Baskervill, and lived with him. He graduated in medicine in a Philadelphia medical college, and practiced medicine until he was thirty-seven years old, in 1838. About this time he became very much interested in religion, and was so impressed with it at a Methodist meeting, that he gave up his profession of medicine, became a Methodist minister, and devoted the remainder of his life earnestly to that calling. Later he married and moved to Tennessee, as stated, and in 1849 he bought an estate near Mason, Tenn., where his son, Rev. George B. Baskervill, now resides.

Baskervill (see table), who has kindly furnished me with the table of this branch, and I have had two pleasant, friendly letters from him.

The third son of John Tabb⁵ Baskervill, Professor William Malone⁶ Baskervill, formerly professor of Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., and later professor of Vanderbilt University, had a wide reputation as an educator, and wrote several books, which attracted attention. While living in Ashland he visited at the writer's father's house. In 1887 ⁷⁷ he married Florence, daughter of Jesse Adams, Esqr., of Amherst Co., Va., and ^{she} died in Germany ^{in 1898} ~~in 1899~~, where also his oldest son was born. ^{in 1881} ~~He was a Methodist minister.~~ He married secondly Janie McTyeire and left three children of this marriage. See table. *He died in Nashville in 1899-*

The second son of John Tabb⁵ Baskervill is Rev. George Booth⁶ Baskervill, also a Methodist minister, who is now (1911) living in Mason, Tenn. He has a numerous family, and is the father of Prof. Chas. Read Baskervill of the University of Chicago.

Martha⁵ Minge Baskervill married Mr. Dickerson. They had four children, and they and their descendants, as far as we know them, are given in the following table. Of these Mrs. S. H. Hawes is a resident of the handsome suburb of Richmond, called Ginter Park.

We have noticed all of the fourth generation (of the Mecklenburg family), and their descendants except our own ancestor WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, born in 1763, died Nov. 15th, 1814, who was the great grandfather of the writer. He was only fourteen years old when his father died in 1777, his brother John⁴ being the oldest, and there being three daughters between them. John⁴ was of age in 1768, when his father's will was made, as he was appointed executor and guardian of his two brothers, William⁴ and George⁴ Hunt. And George⁴ Hunt became of age a short time before 1787, when a sale of land was made for distribution. This would place John's⁴ birth before 1747, before his father settled in

Cumberland, and George⁴ Hunt's birth (the youngest) was in 1765.

As previously stated, in the first census of the United States, published in 1785, taken 1782 to 1785, we find in Mecklenburg Co., Va., John⁴ Baskerville, with eight whites and seventeen blacks in his family, and WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILLE with one white and six blacks.

George⁴ Hunt Baskerville was not of age, and was doubtless counted in his brother John's family, which would indicate that at that time John⁴ had five children, he having married his cousin, Mary Burton. WILLIAM⁴ was of age but not married, and so had no family, except himself. John⁴ and his family moved, we are told, to Florida, and it must have been after 1787. And then they are lost, as we hear nothing more of them.

They all lived together at "Waverly," and WILLIAM⁴ staid there until some time after he was appointed clerk of the county in 1784, as he is said to have had an office (as clerk) near the Waverly residence, until he moved from that place. In 1786 WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL married MARY EATON, called "Polly" Eaton, daughter of CHARLES RUST EATON (died 1822), and ELIZABETH (JEFFRIES) EATON, his wife, and grand daughter of WILLIAM (died 1759) and MARY (RIVES) EATON, of Granville Co., N. C. She was a lady of unusual intelligence and strength and character, and for many years after her husband's death managed her own estate. She survived him for twenty-eight years. Her father, Coin. Wm. EATON, was a wealthy man and her inheritance was doubtless large. See Eaton Family.

WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL was for many years clerk of Mecklenburg Co., from 1784 until his death, in 1814, when he was succeeded by Edward L. Tabb. Mr. Hutcheson, the present clerk of the county says: "He was an officer in the Revolutionary War (in the State militia), going out as second lieutenant in the Mecklenburg Co. company, although at that time being very young, Judge Samuel Hopkins being captain, and Noel Burton, doubtless a relative, first lieutenant,

Because Noel Burton died, and some one else, and not he, was appointed first lieutenant, he resigned, and thenceforward was employed in the commissary department until the close of the war. Upon his return to Mecklenburg in 1784, he was appointed deputy clerk by John Brown (a Scotchman by birth, and father of James Brown, Jr., so long the popular and efficient Second Auditor of Virginia), who was clerk of the county. Soon after this Mr. John Brown was appointed clerk of the General Court of Virginia, which required his residence in Richmond. He offered his resignation to the 'Justices of the Court of Mecklenburg' in these words: 'I am willing to resign the clerkship of Mecklenburg Co., provided Mr. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, with whose qualifications and attention to business you are acquainted, could be appointed to the office, upon which condition only you are to consider this letter as being my absolute resignation.' He was appointed clerk." . Thus he was clerk for about thirty years, and enjoyed to an unusual degree the respect and esteem of those around him. He was evidently a man of unusual strength of character, energy, and enterprise. Although he was county clerk with its exacting duties, and in addition had the care and management of his plantations (for he seems to have had several), his restless energy was not satisfied, and he became a merchant, and a very successful one. Mr. Hutcheson continues: "In 1790 Mr. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL associated himself in a mercantile business with Mr. Alexander Boyd (a Scotch gentleman of large capital and the founder of the family of his name in this country) at the court house (now Boydton), and with Mr. Joseph Speed, doing a large mercantile business at Old Store (now Lombardy Grove)."

The statement of Mr. Hutcheson that WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, the writer's great grandfather, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War is confirmed by the Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia of Monday, March 12, 1778, (copy in Va. Hist. Soc. library), in which it is stated that he had been on the 26th day of November, 1776, appointed a lieu-

tenant in the Continental service, and was afterwards "turned over into that (service) of this Commonwealth, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office."

The writer has recently (1909) received from Judge Charles Alexander, of Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., a very interesting letter of information and recollections of the olden time, previously referred to. He is seventy-four years old, and has always been a friend of the family and well informed about its history. He states that Mr. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, so long clerk of the county, "had a clerk's office on the West side of Miles Creek on the hill, and not far from Roanoke River (this must have been on the Waverly tract), but on account of ague and fever moved it to Lombardy Grove (the old place), where he built a dwelling and a store. There was also a tannery and a blacksmith shop. It was the gayest and most aristocratic place in the county, as it was in the neighborhood of other persons of wealth, education and refinement.

I can just recollect Mrs. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, who was your great grandmother, and can distinctly recollect when she died, when I was six years of age."

Mr. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL prospered in his business, and accumulated a large estate for Virginia in those days, as his will, of which I have a copy, shows. He lived with his family at old Lombardy Grove, "Old Store" above referred to, and must have moved there about 1790, when we went into business with Mr. Speed, as stated, or later. He died there in 1814, aged 58, and we may wonder if his life was not cut short by the excessive cares of his varied business, as most men of the family have lived longer than that.

Mrs. MARY EATON BASKERVILL, his wife, survived him twenty-eight years, until 1842, and with her unusual capacity for business was much engaged with the management of her estate. I remember when a child, hearing accounts of her energy and how she used to ride about in her "coach and four" looking after her overseers and giving her directions.

When the writer's grandfather, CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, was married in 1813, a settlement was built for him about

a mile from old Lombardy Grove, where he and his family lived thereafter. He died in 1834, and was survived eight years by his mother. He will be mentioned later.

Judge Alexander in his letter, previously referred to, also states that there was a John Baskervill, who was a dentist, "a trade picked up in those days," and that he was a first cousin of the writer's grandfather, CHARLES BASKERVILL. This must have been John Tabb Baskervill, born 1802, who married Miss Malone and moved to Memphis, Tenn. *Emm... uated... medica... + praeth... icine... 37th y.*

He also states "there are (in Boydton) descendants of a sister of Mr. WM. BASKERVILL, (the writer's great grandfather), a Mrs. Farrar. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Edward Baptist of this place (Boydton), who has a number of children. Mrs. Baptist was a Rolfe. She is descended from GEORGE³ BASKERVILL." This Mrs. Farrar was Mary⁴ Baskervill,⁶ daughter of GEORGE³ BASKERVILL, of whom Wm. Lucas, brother-in-law, was guardian, as Martha⁴ Minge Baskervill married Frederick Lucas. *o said an*

The will of Mr. WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, of which we have a copy, is a very interesting document. It shows the possession of a larger estate, and a rather complicated disposition of it—also a tender care and careful provision for his wife. Three of his children, Elizabeth,⁵ MARY⁵ EATON, and CHARLES⁵ were already married (1814). The distribution of the feather beds among the legatees was most carefully made, showing they were as highly valued then, as they are abhorred now.

A very striking provision in the will is that in case his wife should marry again and have children, they also should be provided for out of his estate, a most remarkable and unusual feature, which shows he was a big hearted man. One of the witnesses to the will was William⁵ E. Baskervill, who was a son of his brother, George⁴ Hunt Baskervill.

FIFTH GENERATION

WILLIAM⁴ and MARY (EATON) BASKERVILL had three sons and three daughters, viz.:

1. CHARLES,⁵ our grandfather, born 1788, died 1834, aged 46;
2. William Rust,⁵ b. 1789, m. Sally Dortch 1824, lived at Waverly;
3. George D.,⁵ b. 1793, m. 1st. Elizabeth Willis 1815; 2nd. ——— Williams, lived in Petersburg;
4. Elizabeth,⁵ b. 1790, m. Coln. Ro. Hill Jones;
5. MARY EATON,⁵ m. PATRICK HAMILTON, our grand parents;
6. Anne,⁵ b. 1800, m. Thos. Turner.

WILLIAM⁴ and MARY EATON BASKERVILL were both buried in the old cemetery at old Lombardy Grove, as were CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL and his wife (the writer's paternal grandparents), also many other members of the family.

As we come nearer to our own time, and the family rapidly becomes more numerous, it becomes much more difficult to retain the unity and continuity of this sketch. In order to accomplish this, as far as possible, we will first take up and dispose of the collateral lines, and afterward the direct lines, from which we are descended.

William⁵ Rust Baskervill, although the second child, was the last of them married. He was born in 1789, and in February, 1824, when he was thirty-five years old, he married Sally Dortch, whose mother was Martha Eaton, sister of MARY EATON, who married WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, Martha Eaton having married Mr. Dortch. See Eaton Table. And thus they were first cousins. He evidently inherited Waverly from his father, and he always lived there with his family, his older brother, Charles, who married in 1813, having settled at (new) Lombardy Grove. When the writer was a small child, probably about 1858, he used to visit his great uncle, Wm. R. Baskervill, at Waverly, and he has the most pleasant recollections of it. At that time both of his children, Dr. Robert D. Baskervill, and Cousin "Jennie," were grown, and the former had married Miss Betty Alexander (1837), was settled in his own home, a few miles from Waverly, and was then a practising physician. At that time Waverly was a beautiful place. The house was wooden, as were almost all of the residences in the county. But it

Opposite p. 66.

The inscription on the tombstone of William^t Baskervill, my great grandfather, in the old family graveyard at Lombardy Grove, still standing, is:

“This monument, which covers the remains of William Baskervill, late of Lombardy Grove, is erected by his three sons, Charles, George, and William, as a feeble testimonial of their affection for him when living, and veneration for his memory.

Born May the 12th, 1756,
Died November the 6th, 1814,
Age 58 years, 5 months, 24 days.”

was handsomely built, with the yard neatly enclosed, tastefully laid off with broad walks, and adorned with noble trees and pretty grass and flowers. The walks were covered with the whitest gravel, and the whole was kept in beautiful order by a competent gardener. They had a large garden, a large portion of which was devoted to flowers, and contained a green house. Aunt Sally was particularly successful with her flowers, and the beautiful beds of China astors made a great impression upon me. They were in comfortable circumstances financially, and the expenditures were liberal. It was a most attractive place to visit. This place is noticed at some length, because it was the old ancestral home. Uncle Wm. R. Baskervill lived to be an old man. His wife died, and he lived with his daughter, Virginia, who never married. He died in ———, and the old place passed into the hands of strangers. Later his oldest grandson, M. Alexander Baskervill, bought the estate and is now residing there.

Dr. Robert⁶ D. Baskervill built up an unusually successful practice, and acquired a considerable reputation beyond his own locality. It is said of him, "He had more than a local reputaton as a physician and surgeon. His contributions to the medical journals of his day were widely read by the medical profession, some of them having been translated and republished in medical journals of foreign countries. He was one of the most influential men in Mecklenburg Co. Baskerville (station on the Southern R. R.) was named in honor of him."

The children of Dr. Robt.⁶ D. and Betty Alexander Baskervill are as follows:

1. Mark⁷ Alexander, owns and lives at the old ancestral seat, "Waverly."
2. Sallie⁷ T., m. Clemt. T. Neblett, of Lunenburg;
3. Nannie⁷ C., unm., lives with Wm. R. at the old home;
4. Mary⁷ (Meta) E., m. J. Tabb Neblett, of Lunenburg;
5. Robt.⁷ D., lives in Norfolk, Va.;

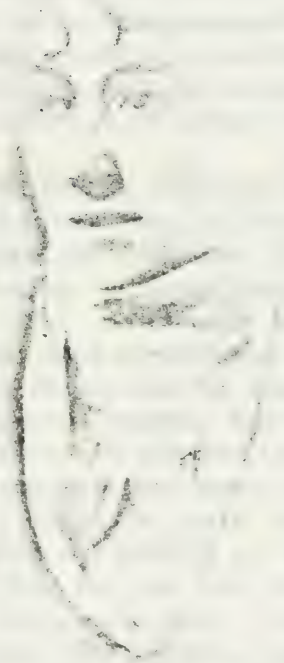
5. William^r R., m. Sallie Boyd Burwell March 1, 1911; lives at his father's old place;
7. Bettie^r P., m. Fredk. H. Hobbs, of Greenville Co., now live in Norfolk, Va.;
8. George^r, practicing medicine in Winona, Miss. (1911).

The next child of this fifth generation was Elizabeth^s Baskervill, born 1790, and the first to be married. On April 9th, 1807, she married Coln. Robert Hill Jones, Sheriff of Warren Co., N. C. They had at least three children, viz.:

1. Edward^s Pugh Jones, who lived in New York City and was the father of Mrs. Frances^r Jones Ricks, of Saluda, N. C., who spends her winters in Washington City, and with whom the writer has had some correspondence;
2. Robert^s Jones, who was Sheriff of Warren Co., N. C.;
3. Martha^s Jones, who married Sam'l. Goode.

These appear in Table B, and the writer may learn more of them.

Next we come, in the fifth generation, to George^s D. Baskervill, born 1793. The middle name is probably "Dortch," after Mr. Dortch, who married his mother's sister, Martha Eaton. Judge Alexander states that he lived most of his early life at Bloomberg, Warren Co., N. C., and later moved to Petersburg, Va., where he was living during the writer's early childhood. On November 21st, 1815, he married Elizabeth Willis, and they had a large family of children, whose names will appear in Table B. Late in life, after the death of his first wife, he married Miss Williams. There was one daughter to this marriage, Octavia, who died unmarried. His son, George^s D. Baskervill, lived in Prince George Co., Va., until his death a few years ago. He had several children who are still living in Prince George and Dinwiddie counties. The writer has met only one of them, Miss Emily Baskervill, of whom he has pleasant recollectons. She has since married.



**CHARLES^S BASKERVILL,
OF LOMBARDY GROVE.**

FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED IN LONDON ABOUT A. D. 1812.

Painter not known.

opp. p. 69.

Anne⁵ Baskerville, the youngest of the family, born 1800, married Thos. Turner, of Williamsborough, Granville Co., N. C., and had a large family, whose names appear in Table G. Of these, Mary Veal Turner, probably the oldest, married Wm. B. Hamilton, the oldest brother of the writer's mother, as will appear in the sketch of the Hamilton family.

This leaves of the fifth generation only CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, the writer's grandfather, and MARY⁵ EATON BASKERVILL, who married PATRICK HAMILTON on December 24th, 1813, also the writer's grand parents. We will take up first the former.

CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL was born 1788, and died 1834. He was married twice. First on September 29th, 1813, he married ELIZABETH ANNE COLEMAN (d. 1821), the writer's grandmother, daughter of COLN. HENRY EMBRA COLEMAN, of Halifax Co., Va. See Coleman family. He settled at Lombardy Grove, about a mile from his father's residence, where the family resided until the death of his second wife in 1868, when a grand daughter, Mrs. Lucy Watkins Betts, came into possession, who still lives there.

The writer regrets that he knows very little about these grand parents. Their lives were doubtless smooth and eventless, and there was probably not much to record. His father died in 1814, the year after the marriage, and his mother lived twenty-eight years longer, surviving him (Charles) six years. The residences being so near there was doubtless much intercourse. His father's estate was large and the sons inherited large plantations, and negroes and other personal property necessary to carry them on. In addition the capital in the mercantile business was estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Charles was of age, and the two other sons under age. The father's will requested that they would join in co-partnership to continue the business, both at Old Store (Lombardy Grove), and Christiansville, Charles being already in the business, and the sons-in-law, Robt. H. Jones and PATRICK HAMILTON, being their advisers. In the will the capital in the business is stated to be "ten thousand

pounds," showing that the English denominations of money were still in use. It does not appear how long this business arrangement was kept up, but in CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL's will, executed October 23rd, 1827, and proved April 20, 1835, there is no mention of the mercantile business, although the writer thinks it was kept up until after his death. It is said to have been kept up until 1850. The wills of both WILLIAM⁴ and CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL are on file.

SIXTH GENERATION

CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL's first wife died, and he married 2nd in 1823, Lucy Goode, of Mecklenburg Co., d. 1868. There were four children by the first marriage, and five by the second, viz:

1. William⁶ Baskervill, b. 1816, d. abt. 1895;
2. HENRY⁶ EMBRA COLEMAN BASKERVILL, b. 1817, d. 1900, the writer's father;
3. Mary⁶ Ann Elizabeth Baskervill, b. 1819, d. 1873;
4. Charles⁶ Baskervill, b. 1821, d. 1890;
1. Sam'l.⁶ Goode Baskervill, b. and d. in 1824;
2. Lucy⁶ Goode Baskervill, b. 1827, d. 1836;
3. George⁶ Thomas Baskervill, b. 1829, d. 1863—killed at Gettysburg;
4. John⁶ Eaton Baskervill, b. 1832, d. 1833;
5. Sarah⁶ Alice Baskervill, b. 1834, d. 1852.

All of this sixth generation are now dead, and the present family consists of their children and grandchildren. This record will give a few statements about this generation, and then as far as available the names of the children and grandchildren.

The first is the writer's oldest uncle, Coln. William⁶ Baskervill, of Buena Vista, Mecklenburg Co., Va. He doubtless settled there (four or five miles from Lombardy Grove), when he was married in 1839 to Miss Susan Jiggetts. He lived there until some years after the Confederate war, and

Opposite p. 70.

Additional information in regard to my grandfather, Charles⁵ Baskervill, is interesting.

His two younger brothers, George and William, were educated at William and Mary College, but he, being the eldest son, was sent by his father to the University of Edinburgh. His own sons, following the example of their maternal grandfather, Col. Henry Embra Coleman, attended Hampden Sidney College, which had practically been founded by the Venables, who were connected by marriage with the Embrys and Colemans.

Charles⁵ Baskervill attended the University of Edinburgh four years, spending his vacations in London and on the Continent. He doubtless graduated, but we have no definite record of it. He was a fine classical scholar, spoke French, and had fine literary taste. Judging from his portrait, he must have been attractive in appearance.

During some of his visits to London his portrait was painted there, tradition says by a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This portrait is now the property of Mrs. H. Tucker Graham, Hampden Sidney, Va., formerly Miss Lilian Gordon Baskervill, a granddaughter, who has kindly furnished the information in this slip.

After completing his course he came home from Edinburgh during the War of 1812, and it is said that the arrival of the portrait before him alarmed his mother very much, as she feared that he had either been captured or was dead.

He is said to have met his wife, Elizabeth Coleman, while she was visiting her cousin, Mary Anne (Davies) Whittle, wife of Fortescue Whittle, parents of Bishop Whittle, who lived near Whittle's Mill, Mecklenburg Co., Va. Mrs. Graham once visited at this quaint old home, "the oldest she ever saw," then owned and occupied by Dr. Conway Davies Whittle and his wife, Gilberta Sinclair, who were very kind to her.

Elizabeth Anne Coleman was barely fifteen years old when she was married, following a custom so prevalent at

that period, and was twenty-four when she died, in 1821, soon after the birth of her youngest son, Charles.

At her marriage in 1813 her father's present to her included a "colonial" silver service, now belonging to members of the family, and also a beautiful necklace, brooch, and ear-rings of pearls and diamonds, all of which are said to have been lost, except the brooch, which now belongs to a granddaughter.

Grandfather, Charles⁵ Baskervill, died suddenly on March 22nd, 1834. He had his two younger brothers, William and George, to dinner with him, and at the table was stricken with apoplexy. This was soon after the birth of his youngest child, Sarah Alice Baskervill. At that time his two older sons, William and Henry, were students at Hampden Sidney College, the former in his senior year. After his death the following obituary was published in several newspapers:

"Departed this life suddenly, on the 21st ult., at Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg County, Charles Baskervill, Esq., in the 46th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children, with a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn their untimely and unexpected bereavement.

"In the death of this most estimable man, his wife has been deprived of a mild and affectionate husband; his seven children of a most indulgent and fond father; his aged mother of a dutiful son; his brothers and sisters of a liberal, generous and affectionate brother; and the society, in which he had so long and honourably lived, of one of its brightest ornaments—an unaffected, unpretending gentleman, a useful, upright citizen and an honest man. For all the virtues, which adorn the character of the true Virginia gentleman Charles Baskervill stood pre-eminently high, and we are reminded by this truly distressing dispensation of an all-wise and all-powerful Providence, that it too often falls to the lot of many to be snatched from the stage of action in the full tide of their usefulness, while many who are mere drones in the hive of society are permitted to drag out a wretched and useless existence, cumberers of the ground. He died in the full enjoyment of every temporal good, and we hope with a prospect

of being succeeded by children, who will be ambitious of emulating his many virtues."

George⁴ Hunt Baskervill died in 1811, and William⁴ Baskervill, my great grandfather, in 1814. Grandfather, Charles⁵ Baskervill, was married in 1813. After the death of George⁴ Hunt Baskervill, his nephew, Charles⁵ Baskervill, took charge of his uncle's widow and children, and they lived with him. This was doubtless after his own father's death in 1814. Grandfather's brother, George⁵ D. Baskervill, became the guardian of John⁵ Tabb Baskervill, who went to live with him. This was probably later. The family continued to live with Charles⁵ Baskervill, and some of the descendants have expressed their appreciation of his kindness to them.

In 1814 Mary⁵ Anne Baskervill, daughter of George⁴ Hunt Baskervill, married Samuel A. Douglas, as stated elsewhere, and sometime after the birth of their son, George Baskervill Douglas, in 1816, they moved to Danville, Va., carrying Mrs. George Hunt Baskervill with them. She died there in 1836, showing they remained there up to that time.

Apparently the other members of the family remained in Mecklenburg, and continued to live with Charles⁵ Baskervill. Certainly his cousin, Martha Minge Baskervill, had her home there for a long time.

raised a large family, whose names will appear in Table B. He served for many years in the House of Delegates (of Virginia), and was a fluent speaker, and a very determined advocate. It is said that on one occasion, wishing to prevent what he thought an obnoxious measure from being enacted by the majority, he got the floor of the house and spoke for six days until the day of final adjournment, and being fluent he was never at loss for a word throughout his lengthy speech. The writer, during his childhood, knew him well, as he staid with us when in Richmond, and he was an amiable, kindhearted, and accomplished gentleman. The title "Colonel" was doubtless merely one of respect, so often used in Virginia. Some years after the Confederate War he bought a plantation nearer Clarksville, Va., where he spent the latter years of his life.

Late in life, some years after the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Alice Sturdivant, who survived him, dying in 1909.

Probably the most tragic and pathetic episode in the history of the Baskervill family was the death, in April, 1909, of Howard C. Baskervill, a young Presbyterian Missionary to Persia, at Tabriz, Persia, where during the popular uprising, leading a sortie out of Tabriz, then besieged, in an attempt to get food for the starving women and children, he was killed. He was the oldest son of Rev. H. C. Baskervill, of Minnesota, and grandson of Coln. Wm.⁶ Baskervill, just mentioned.

The following clippings from the newspapers give all the information we have of the tragedy.

TABRIZ, PERSIA, April 20, 1909.

A young American, H. C. Baskerville, until recently a teacher in the Presbyterian school here, was killed this morning outside Tabriz while leading a sortie of Nationalists from the city. The object of the expedition was to open a way for the bringing in of provisions, of which the city stands greatly in need. It was not successful.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 20.

Howard C. Baskerville was twenty-four years old, according to his mother, who with the young man's father, Rev. H. C. Baskerville, resides at Royalton, Minn., where the latter is pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

CONFIRMED BY CONSUL DOTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.

A dispatch to the State Department from Consul Doty, at Tabriz, confirms the killing of Baskerville.

The activity of Baskerville in assisting the Persian revolutionists against the government became known early this month. Possible complications were avoided by the prompt disavowal by the Presbyterian mission at Tabriz of all of Baskerville's acts.

The mission gave orders also that he either refrain from interfering in Persian politics or resign his position.

TABRIZ, PERSIA, April 22.

The funeral of H. C. Baskerville, the former teacher in the American Mission School, who was one of the leaders of the revolutionaries and was killed last Monday while leading a sortie against the Shah's troops, was held yesterday with military honors. The entire consular body was present.

H. C. Baskerville was a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1907, and left this country early that fall for Persia under a two year's contract to teach in the boy's school, which is run in conjunction with the Presbyterian mission at Tabriz. His contract expired this June and he was expected back to enter Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall. He had already engaged his room at Princeton. He has a brother, who at present is a student in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

There are two brothers at Macalester College, St. Paul.

PRINCETON, April 29.

Charles S. Baskerville, a senior in the Princeton Seminary, made public to-night a cablegram from the Persian revolutionary leaders to his father, offering condolence for the death of Howard C. Baskerville, who was killed while leading a sortie from Tabriz. It read as follows:

Persia much regrets the honorable loss of your dear son in the cause of liberty, and we give our parole that future Persia will always preserve his name in her history, like that of Lafayette in America, and will respect his venerable tomb.

SATAR KHAN and JOMANI AYALETI.

The message was forwarded to Baskerville's father, now in Minnesota.

LONDON, April 22.

The *Chronicle* prints a despatch from Tabriz, describing the death of H. C. Baskerville, the young American teacher who sacrificed his position as master of the mission school on March 31, to help in the defence of the starving town.

The correspondent, explaining that profound demoralization succeeded the former courage and confidence of the defenders, says that Baskerville himself arranged five times to attack the besiegers with a prospect of success, but each time the courage of the ultimate authorities failed and the organization broke down.

Then, when the chances of success were gone, the authorities, in dire despair, appealed to Baskerville to lead the attack of which they had previously disapproved. Baskerville pointed out the hopelessness of the effort, as the demoralization of the citizen troops was complete. Finally, however, he consented, although he knew he would lead a forlorn hope.

After waiting at the rendezvous for five hours for his men to assemble Baskerville led 150 to the onset, but by the time they got within range of the besiegers' rifles their

numbers had dwindled to nine. Nevertheless, Baskerville gallantly began an attack with his handful. He was shot through the heart at the head of his followers, dying almost immediately.

Mary Ann Elizabeth⁶ Baskervill, b. 1819, d. 1873, the only daughter by the first marriage, on May 12th, 1837, married Richard Venable Watkins, of Charlotte, and later of Halifax Co., Va. They settled in Halifax Co., at their home, Mayo, near the North Carolina line, where the family lived until after his death. During the writer's childhood he had the good fortune to live in this family for many years, where he received every kindness. It was truly a most attractive and refined Christian family. The names of the children will be found in Table H.

Charles⁶ Baskervill⁶, b. 1821, d. 1890, was the youngest of the children of the first marriage. He married very early, on November 17, 1841, Miss Margaret Haynes Frear, whose mother, Betty Eaton Frear, was daughter of John R. Eaton, brother of MARY EATON, wife of WM.⁴ BASKERVILL, his grandfather. He moved to Mississippi, and continued to live there, and they raised a large family of children, some of whose names will appear in Table B. He was a major of cavalry in the Confederate army, and a gallant soldier.

His only son, Charles⁷ Baskervill, became a physician, volunteered to go to Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, and died there of the fever.

The son of Dr. Charles⁷ Baskervill is Professor Charles⁸ Baskervill (fourth generation of this name) now of New York City, who has made a very high position for himself in the scientific world. The following is a sketch of him taken from the National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. XIII, p. 300, in the Va. State Library. It is accompanied by a portrait of him.

"Charles⁸ Baskerville, chemist and educator, was born in Noxubee Co., Miss., June 8, 1870, son of Charles and

Augusta Louisa (Johnston) Baskerville. After completing his preliminary education he entered the University of Mississippi, where he studied during the year 1886-87, and then, having changed his attendance to the University of Virginia, was graduated there in 1890. He pursued post graduate studies at Vanderbilt University in 1890-91, and at the University of Berlin in 1893. In 1891 he became a member of the chemical department of the University of North Carolina, serving as instructor 1891-94; assistant professor 1894-1900; and professor and director of the physical laboratory 1900-04. In 1904 he accepted the chair of Chemistry at the College of the City of New York, where he still remains.

Professor Baskerville is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was chairman of its section of chemistry 1902-03; is a member of the council of the American Chemical Society; a member of the German Chemical Society; a fellow of the London Chemical Society; and a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Washington (D. C.), North Carolina, and New York Academies of Science. He is the author of "School Chemistry, 1898," and of nearly a hundred papers and articles on chemical topics.

As an experimenter he deserves high rank among American scientists, particularly on account of his brilliant discoveries in connection with radio-active substances. After ten years of investigation he finally established the fact that thorium, hitherto supposed to be an element, is really a combination of two substances, called by him carolinium, after the State of North Carolina, and berzelium, after Berzelius, a Swedish chemist, who discovered thorium nearly a century ago. These new elements were first found by Prof. Baskerville in the monazite sand of North Carolina.

By virtue of this achievement he has the unique distinction of being the first American chemist to discover a new element.

He was married April 24th, 1895, to Mary Boylan, daughter of George H. Snow, of Raleigh, N. C. They have one son and one daughter."

He is the author of several other books on chemistry besides those mentioned above.

Of the children of the second marriage of CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, the first two and fourth died in childhood.

George⁶ Thomas Baskervill, the third, b. 1829, d. 1863, married Lucy Goode in 1849, and settled in Granville Co., N. C. He was a most admirable man, and an intelligent, cultivated gentleman. He had talent for mechanical work, and in his spare moments, with the help of a rough carpenter, he beautified his home with ornamental green houses, etc. He also developed a talent for portrait painting, and with scraps left by a professional he painted a good portrait of his wife.

When the Confederate War came he raised a company and joined the Confederate army as captain of this company, and made a most gallant soldier. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg gallantly leading his company in General Picket's famous charge.

He had three children, whose names are recorded in Table B.

Sarah Alice⁶ Baskervill, the youngest, who survived infancy, died in Richmond, while attending school, in her 18th year, at the home of the writer's father. At the time of her death she was engaged to be married to Coln. John M. Patton, of Richmond.

HENRY EMBRA COLEMAN⁶ BASKERVILL, the second son, was the writer's father. He was born Oct. 14, 1817, and died January 4th, 1900. He graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, where the sons of the family were educated. This was a Presbyterian institution, and the Baskervills have been always from the beginning to the present day Episcopalians. But this college was near and well conducted, and therefore they went there.

After graduation, his father having died while he was at college, he moved to Petersburg, where he engaged in the dry goods business. After several years, probably about 1845, he moved to Richmond and entered the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Lewis Webb, and Mr. John L. Bacon, under the firm name of Webb, Bacon & Co., and they were located on Main street near Fifteenth. On February 10th, 1846, he was married to Miss ISABELLA ALSTON HAMILTON, daughter of Mr. PATRICK HAMILTON, of Burnside, Granville Co., N. C., the writer's mother. See Hamilton family. For two years they boarded with Misses Rebecca and Martha Murray, who were related to him. I do not know where the boarding house was, but I have now, in my library, a small round mahogany table, which was bought for my mother's room at this house. In 1848 they rented and occupied a good house on Franklin street, South side, third door East from Seventh street, recently pulled down to make room for the new temporary postoffice (1910), where the writer was born and spent his early childhood. Later, probably in 1852, they moved to a much larger house on the same square, now number 711 E. Franklin, and a part of the Young Women's Christian Association building, where my mother died in 1854, July 8th. My father continued to rent the house from Mr. Stewart and to reside there until his second marriage in 1866, when he bought the house number 207 E. Franklin and occupied it.

After my mother's death the four children, myself, Isabella, Mary, and Henry, in order of birth, were kindly taken by our aunt, Mrs. George (Mary Eaton Hamilton) Tarry, of Mecklenburg Co., my mother's older sister, and kindly, lovingly, and tenderly taken care of. In the Spring of 1855 the two younger children died of scarlet fever, Mary Eaton Baskervill on March 3rd, and Henry E. C. Baskervill, Jr., on March 6th, and they were buried by their mother in Hollywood cemetery.

About 1857 I was sent by my father to my paternal aunt, Mrs. Richard V. (Mary Anne Elizabeth Baskervill) Watkins, of Mt. Mayo, Halifax Co., Va., to go to school with her boys, and I remained there until about January 1st, 1865, when I was sent to the Virginia Military Institute, then quartered in the old alms house at Richmond, being just sixteen years old. After the war, by preference, I went to the University of Virginia, where I remained five years and took my degree of M. A.

later was ~~Early in 1862~~ ^{*Capt. & Com. in the 21st Va. regt.*} my father entered the Confederate army as an aid to Brig. General Loring. I remember that Genl. Loring had only one hand, having lost the other in Mexico. As a child I was much interested in his being able to put on a kid glove with his teeth, and to mount his horse without assistance. After the war he engaged in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and other foreign service. Later my father was on Genl. "Stonewall" Jackson's staff with the rank of Major, and had charge of the commissary department of the corps, having been selected on account of his known business ability. He served for several years and then had a spell of typhoid fever, at Gordonsville I think, which entirely undermined his health, and he was compelled to retire from the service.

seems to be error - During his absence from home his residence was sub-rented to Hon. Alexr. H. Stevens, V. P. of the Confederate States, with furniture of all kinds, including silver, books, etc., and also the servants, my father reserving the privilege of a room whenever he should desire it. He and Mr. Stevens, who was a very lovable man, became very close friends, and after the war when Mr. Stevens was in Richmond, he staid at my father's house. During this period, from time to time, when my father was at home, I would come to pay him a visit, and occupy his room with him. I learned to know Mr. Stevens very well and to be much attached to him, as he was pleasant and kind to me. When he went back to Crawfordsville a few months before the close of the war, the fric-

tion with President Davis making this best, he carried with him Henry and Antony, the two sons of my father's cook, Nancy, then about grown, as he had become attached to them, with my father's cordial approval. And when he was carried to prison, they went with him as far as Hampton Roads, and are frequently spoken of in his "Prison Diary," recently edited and published by Mrs. Avary.

After the war my father sub-rented his house to Dr. and Mrs. Petticolas, and he and Dr. O. A. Crenshaw had rooms and boarded with them. I continued from time to time to visit him there, being a student at the U. of Va., and spending at least the summer of 1865 in Halifax Co.

In 1866 he married Miss Eugenia Buffington, daughter of Coln. P. C. Buffington, who lived where the city of Huntington, W. Va., is now located. She was a very lovely and attractive lady, and the writer was very much attached to her. After some years of ill health she died on March 20, 1871.

In 1876 he married Mrs. Margaret A. Humphries, formerly Miss Stribling, a most estimable and accomplished lady, who died on January 21, 1884.

In 1866 he moved to 207 E. Franklin street, having purchased the house, where he and his family lived until his death on January 14, 1900, in the 83rd year of his age.

He was a successful man of business, and of scrupulous integrity and honor, having always the highest esteem and respect of people around him.

For many years he was a vestryman of St. Paul's church, and very much interested in it.

The writer has felt at liberty to record here personal incidents and recollections, because this sketch is made chiefly for his own family, and other people will be allowed the privilege of passing over it, if they prefer. Other personal references will be added in manuscript after the sketch is printed.

I will only add that my brother, Henry Eugene Baskerville, a prominent architect of Richmond, who married Miss

Ethel Marsh, of Easton, Pa., is now residing with his family including his little son, Henry Coleman Baskerville, at 11 E. Franklin street, in this city.

Next going back to p. 69, we take up MARY EATON⁵ BASKERVILL, who in 1812 married PATRICK HAMILTON, of Burnside, Granville Co., N. C. These were the writer's maternal grandparents.

The number of Hamiltons is as of the stars in the heavens or the sand upon the sea shore, and it does not necessarily involve any relationship, or one near enough to notice. This makes the tracing of our lineage more difficult.

PATRICK⁵ HAMILTON was born at Burnside, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on May 31st, 1789, and died at Burnside, Granville Co., N. C., on June 28th, 1850. He was a member of the famous Scotch family of Hamilton, which for so many centuries was very conspicuous in that country. The history of the family is elaborately described in *The History of the House of Hamilton*, by John Anderson, the genealogist, to which reference is made. It is traced back to Bernard, a near kinsman of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, and ancestor of William the Conqueror. One of the family was made Earl of Warwick, by William the Conqueror, in 1076, ten years after the battle of Hastings. The direct ancestor, Robert, Earl of Mellent, was one of the prominent advisers and leaders in the battle of Hastings, and was the recipient of many lordships and manors at the hands of King William. He became Earl of Leicester, and from him descended a long line of Earls of Leicester, from whom the Hamiltons came, all of which will be found in Anderson's book, a partial copy of which the writer has in his *Hamilton Book*. From this Leicester family were descended the Scotch family of Hamilton, and their history is found in that of Scotland. It will not be attempted here. It is sufficient to state that our family is a part of this great family.

The following is taken from *Lower's Dictionary of Family Names in the Va. State Library*: "Hamilton is a corruption of Hambleton, a manor in Buckinghamshire.

William de Hambledon, a younger son of Robert de Beaumont, third Earl of Leicester, is said to have gone about the year 1215 into Scotland, where he was well received by Alexander II. From him sprang all the nobles and other Scottish lines of Hamilton."

"The Hamiltons are a migratory race, and are to be found in almost every region of the world. In the kingdom of Sweden alone there are three noble houses of this name descended from officers who served Gustavus Adolphus in the thirty years war." (Grant's Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, p. 33.)

Our immediate branch were of East Quarter, Burnside, Parkhead, and other manors in Lanarkshire. We can not definitely carry it farther back than the following:

JAMES¹ HAMILTON, of East Quarter, is on record as of 1655. His son was

JOHN² HAMILTON, of East Quarter, record 1709. His son was

JOHN³ HAMILTON, younger, of East Quarter, who married JANET ARBUCKLE about January 20, 1752. Their son was

WILLIAM⁴ HAMILTON, of record 1766, of East Quarter, Burnside, and Parkhead, married EUPHEMIA ALLESTON, of Muirburn, near Parkhead, 1780. These last had seven sons and three daughters, whose names are recorded in the Table F. All seven of the sons emigrated to America, of whom PATRICK,⁵ our ancestor, the youngest, came over about 1807, and settled in Williamsborough, Granville Co., N. C., as did several of his brothers. He brought sufficient inherited capital with him to establish himself in mercantile business, in which he was successful. He bought and settled at his place, called "Burnside," near Williamsborough, where he lived with his wife MARY⁵ EATON (BASKERVILL) HAMILTON, and raised a large family. He was a man of high type, of high intellectual and moral character, and gained the respect and esteem of his neighbours and acquaintances. He acquired a particular reputation for justice and fairness in his dealings

with others, and many disputes and differences of his poorer neighbours were referred to "Squire Hamilton" for final arbitrament.

PATRICK⁵ HAMILTON died in 1850 without a will. His sons, Wm. B., and Ch. E. Hamilton, were his administrators.

As stated, in 1812 he married MARY EATON BASKERVILL, and they had seven children:

William⁶ Baskervill Hamilton, born at Lombardy Grove, m. Mary V. Turner May 11, 1836, d. at Enterprise, Miss.;

Mary⁶ Euphemia Hamilton, b. January 4, 1815, m. Geo. Tarry May 3, 1832, d. July 29, 1890;

Charles⁶ Eaton Hamilton, b. January 22, 1816, m. 1, Jane Coleman; 2, Mrs. Sally Watkins;

Robert⁶ Alston Hamilton, b. July 17, 1818, m. 1, Sarah Alexander; 2, Mrs. Martha Morton;

James⁶ Hamilton, b. June 19, 1820, m. Maria Abert;

ISABELLA⁶ ALSTON HAMILTON, b. June 22, 1823, d. July 3, 1854, m. H. E. C. BASKERVILL, 1846, the writer's parents;

Alexander⁶ Hamilton, b. November 2, 1824, m. Anna Young, of Waverly, Miss.

Of these the writer's uncle, William⁶ B. Hamilton, married Mary Veal Turner, of Williamsborough, whose mother was Anne⁵ Baskervill, sister of my grandfather, CHAS.⁵ BASKERVILL. See table F. He first went into business in Richmond, Va., and lived in a good wooden house at Grace and Seventh streets, where later Dr. Francis Deane lived, and where now the Seventh Street Christian Church is situated. Later he moved to Mobile, Ala., and conducted a cotton business for many years. They had three children, whose names will appear in the table.

Mary⁶ Euphemia Hamilton, b. January 4, 1815, d. November 29, 1890, on May 3, 1832, married Mr. George Tarry, who lived at his residence, Mt. Laurel, Mecklenburg Co., Va. When the writer's mother died in 1854, he and his two little

sisters and baby brother were carried there to live as already stated. We found another family of orphans there, the children of Aunt Mary's younger brother Charles, who were both motherless and fatherless, while we had a good kind father left to us. The same loving care was given to all of us, and no children ever had a better home. No kinder or better people ever lived than our uncle and aunt, and they could not have been better to us, if we had been their own children. I might say much more, but this is not the place to indulge my feelings in regard to it.

They had two children:

Mary⁷ Hamilton Tarry, b. August 27, 1838, d. October 8, 1858. She was married to Fleming Jeffries March 10, 1857, and died without children;

George⁷ Patrick Tarry, b. April 12, 1841, d. ———. He married Mary G. Rawlins June 8, 1870, and inherited and lived at the family seat at Mt. Laurel. He died from injuries received in an accident in a buggy. They had a large family, whose names are recorded in Table F.

Of Charles⁶ Eaton Hamilton, b. January 22, 1816, we know little, not much more than the names of his family. He married first Jane Coleman, sister of the writer's grandmother, MRS. CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, and second Mrs. Sally Watkins, formerly Sally Tarry, neice of the writer's uncle, George Tarry. The names of the family are recorded in Table F.

Robert⁶ Alston Hamilton, b. July 17, 1818, was for many years a merchant in Petersburg, where many of his descendants are now living. He married first Sarah Alexander, of Mecklenburg Co., and second Mrs. Martha Morton, formerly Martha Venable. Her father was conspicuous, and a member of Congress, and her mother was a grand daughter of Isabella Alston, of Scotland, sister of Euphemia Alston, mother of Patrick⁴ Hamilton. The names of the family are recorded in Table F.

James⁶ Hamilton, b. June 19, 1820, moved to Mississippi and spent his life there. He married Maria Abert, and had a large family, whose names are recorded in the table.

ISABELLA⁶ ALSTON HAMILTON, b. June 22, 1823, d. July 3, 1854, was the writer's mother. She married H. E. C. BASKERVILL, and died quite young.

Alexander⁶ Hamilton, b. November 2, 1824, d. ———, moved to Mississippi, married Anna Young, of Waverly, Miss., and had a family, whose names are in Table F.

CUMBERLAND AND PULASKI BRANCH

And now having given a brief account of what we have found out about our own branch of the family, descended from GEORGE³ BASKERVILL, who established it in Mecklenburg, and its several offshoots, we go back again to the third generation, and take up John³ Baskerville, the only brother of GEORGE³ BASKERVILL, who had descendants.

Our knowledge of him is solely from the records, and of his descendants partly from the records, and partly from a table of descent kindly sent us by Mr. John⁷ Barbour Baskerville, of Roanoke, Va., one of the descendants.

John³ Baskerville (he and his descendants retain the final e) is first on record in York Co. in 1738. Next in 1742 he bought a tract of land and settled in what was then Goochland Co., and after 1748 Cumberland Co., Cumberland having been formed from Goochland in that year. The deed is on record, and we have a copy. We find records of his being a vestryman of the Episcopal Church in 1748 and 1755. He seems to have had seven children, the names of whom and their descendants, as far as we know them, appear in Table D. Of these Magdalene⁴ and Richard⁴ had descendants, who continued to live in Cumberland Co., but we have no knowledge of them beyond their grandchildren, as shown in Table D. Another son, Samuel⁴ Baskerville, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. The following summary is taken from Heitman's "Historical Register of the Continental Army," p. 453: "Samuel Baskerville (Va.), ensign 10th Va., 3rd Dec., 1776; 2nd Lieut. 2nd Jan'y., 1777; 1st Lieut. 5th April, 1778. Regiment designated 6th Va. Sept. 14th, 1778. Taken prisoner at Charlottesville 12th May, 1780; exchanged July, 1781,

retired 1st Jan'y, 1783, was paid to 15th Nov., 1783; died 29th Augt., 1830."

We find in another record that he died in Madison Co., Va. In another record he is spoken of in a deed as of Powhatan Co., Va., and in October, 1792, he married Statira Booker, of the county. (W. & M. Q., 15, 258.) He was an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. He is said on Mr. Jno.⁷ B. Baskerville's table to have had two children, Polly and James, and to have gone to Ohio. ~~The last may be an error,~~ as we find from Saffel's Records of the Revolutionary War, that he died in Madison Co., Va. on Augt. 29th, 1830.

This leaves of the children of John³ Baskerville, George⁴ Baskerville, the ancestor of the Pulaski branch, and the only one, whose descendants we have succeeded in tracing to the present time. See Table D.

Of his sons, William⁵ Barbour Baskerville, b. in Cumberland in 1790, moved to Pulaski Co., ^{about 1826} ~~where he died in 1883~~ ^{then Montgomery} ~~where he died in 1883~~ ^{in 1883}. He had a large family, and his descendants are settled in Pulaski and the adjoining counties. We do not know what has become of the other descendants.

The family has entirely disappeared from Cumberland Co., I am informed by the clerk, as it has from York and Charles City counties, and the name occurs there now only in the records. The writer has numerous copies and extracts, and from these and the table sent me, as stated, our Table D is constructed. The table sent me is particularly interesting, because, it was made up by Mr. John Barbour⁶ Baskerville, father of Mr. John⁷ Barbour Baskerville, from his personal knowledge and recollections at a very advanced age. He died in 1906 at the age of ninety-three, and his father died in 1883, also at the age of ninety-three. This presents an unusual case of longevity in father and son, the latter being seventy years old when his father died.

As far as the writer knows, there has never been any acquaintance or intercourse between the Pulaski branch and our own, except a few letters between the writer's wife, and

Mr. Jno.⁷ B. Baskerville's family, when they kindly sent us the table of descent. This has been only the accidental result of moving apart. Our knowledge of this branch is confined to the statements in Table D.

Opposite p. 86.

Later the following interesting information has been received from Mr. John⁷ Barber Baskerville, of Roanoke:

William⁵ Barber Baskerville about 1826 moved from Cumberland Co. to Montgomery Co., later Pulaski Co., Va., which was formed in 1839 from Montgomery and Wythe Counties, and settled at Lovely Mount, now Radford. He left Cumberland with his son, John⁶ Barber Baskerville, then about thirteen years old, and several servants, to look for a place to settle. They spent the winter near New Dublin, and in the next spring he purchased land east of New River. During the summer he brought his wife and a number of servants to the southwest to Lovely Mount.

Later, about 1839, or early in the 40's, he moved to Missouri, where he lived in the Counties of Cass, Cooper, and Henry. During the Civil War he equipped a company for the Confederate Army. His son, William⁶ Baskerville, now residing at Montrose, Mo., (1913), was one of the pioneers in California. He made several trips over the Santa Fe trail, on one of which he was attacked by Indians, near where is now Yuma, Arizona. and was tomahawked and desperately wounded. The scar, in which a finger can be laid, is still visible.

Another son, James⁶ A. Baskerville, had a pronounced fondness for the frontier, living also his entire life on the edge of civilization. At a very early age he left Missouri for the far West, and was heard from at intervals in Utah, Idaho, Montana, California and Washington. He was a hunter and trapper, and in his old age drifted into the valley of the Methow River (Okanogen Co.) in Washington, and took up land 120 miles from a railroad. He made a good selection, but he did not live to see that country as it is today, said to be the finest fruit and particularly apple section in the country.

Major John⁵ Barber Baskerville, son of Richard⁴ and Martha (Goode) Baskerville, located in Carroll and Grayson Counties. Va., and for many years conducted a store near Hillsville. He owned a good deal of property in that sec-

tion, including that on which Grayson Sulphur Springs was located, and which is now owned by the Appalachian Power Co., and is the site of one of its power plants. He died unmarried.

John⁶ Barber Baskerville, father of my informant, remained in Pulaski Co., Va., when his father went West. He began the practice of law in 1838, and retired in 1893, having practiced for fifty-five years. During this time he remained in Pulaski Co., but had more than a local reputation as a lawyer. During and immediately after the Civil War he was clerk of the courts of Pulaski, and in this capacity signed the county money. After his retirement from practice, when more than eighty years old, he was Mayor of Pulaski, notwithstanding his great age, and his mental faculties remained unimpaired until about the time of his death in 1906, when he was 93 years old. A young lady, who knew this old gentleman and his wife well, told us before his death that "he was a grand old man," and his wife "the dearest, sweetest old lady," and gave us their address.

Mrs. John⁷ B. Baskerville, formerly Miss Leach, is a descendant of Col. Gerard Fowke, mentioned on p. 92 of this book.

With regard to the spelling "Barber" or "Barbour" in this family, Mr. John⁷ B. Baskerville writes me that it may be spelled either way, as both are used by members of the family, but "Barber" seems to predominate. In the statements sent me by him and his wife, both were used. Of course this is a retention of the name of Col. Wm. Barber, of York Co., which has not occurred in our branch of the family.

ALLIED FAMILIES

GRANDMOTHERS BOOK

BASKERVILLE TABLE—RESTROSPECTIVE—ALL ANCESTORS.

Charles Baskerville=Elizabeth Coleman,
b. 1788, d. 1834. | d. 1821.

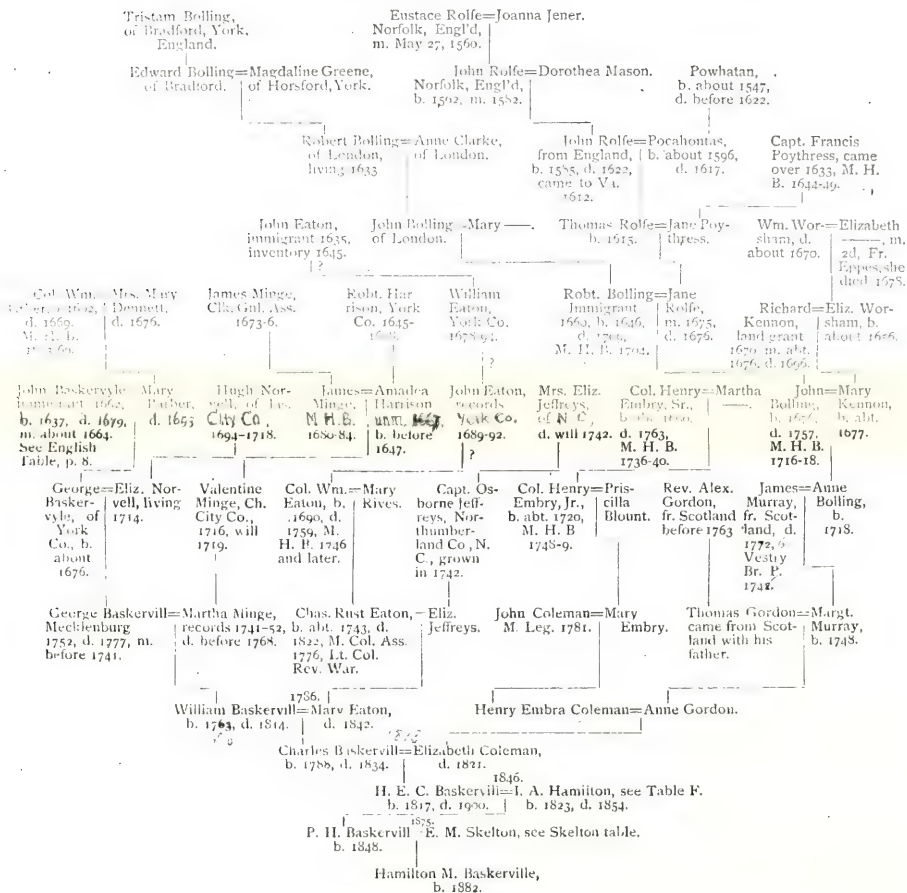
H. E. C. Baskerville=I. A. Hamilton, see Table F.
b. 1817, d. 1900. | ^{1846.} b. 1823, d. 1854.

P. H. Baskerville= ^{1875.} E. M. Skelton, see Skelton table.
b. 1848. |

Hamilton M. Baskerville,
b. 1882.

BASKERVILLE TABLE—RESTROSPECTIVE—ALL ANCESTORS.

N. E.—Read from bottom up.



INTRODUCTION

Next we will take up some of the allied families, whose daughters married into the Baskerville family, and thus find where some of our grandmothers came from.

It is remarkable how rapidly grandparents multiply, as we look backward, as they double in number each generation. We find that in the tenth generation back, if there were no inter-marrying, there would be 1,024, and in the twentieth generation 1,048,576. The writer is of the twenty-first generation from the original Baskervyle settler at Old Withington.

We do not propose to follow all of these up, only a few of the writer's Virginia grandparents.

It is very interesting to observe how wide-spreading the connections are. In Virginia it is true that almost all of the old educated families have intermarried more or less, and thus a relationship, near or remote, is established between them. All of the older families must have come from the tidewater section, because only that was settled then. As the interior was opened up, these families moved farther inland, and also immigrants were added to them.

ALLIED FAMILIES

THE BARBER-DENNETT FAMILY

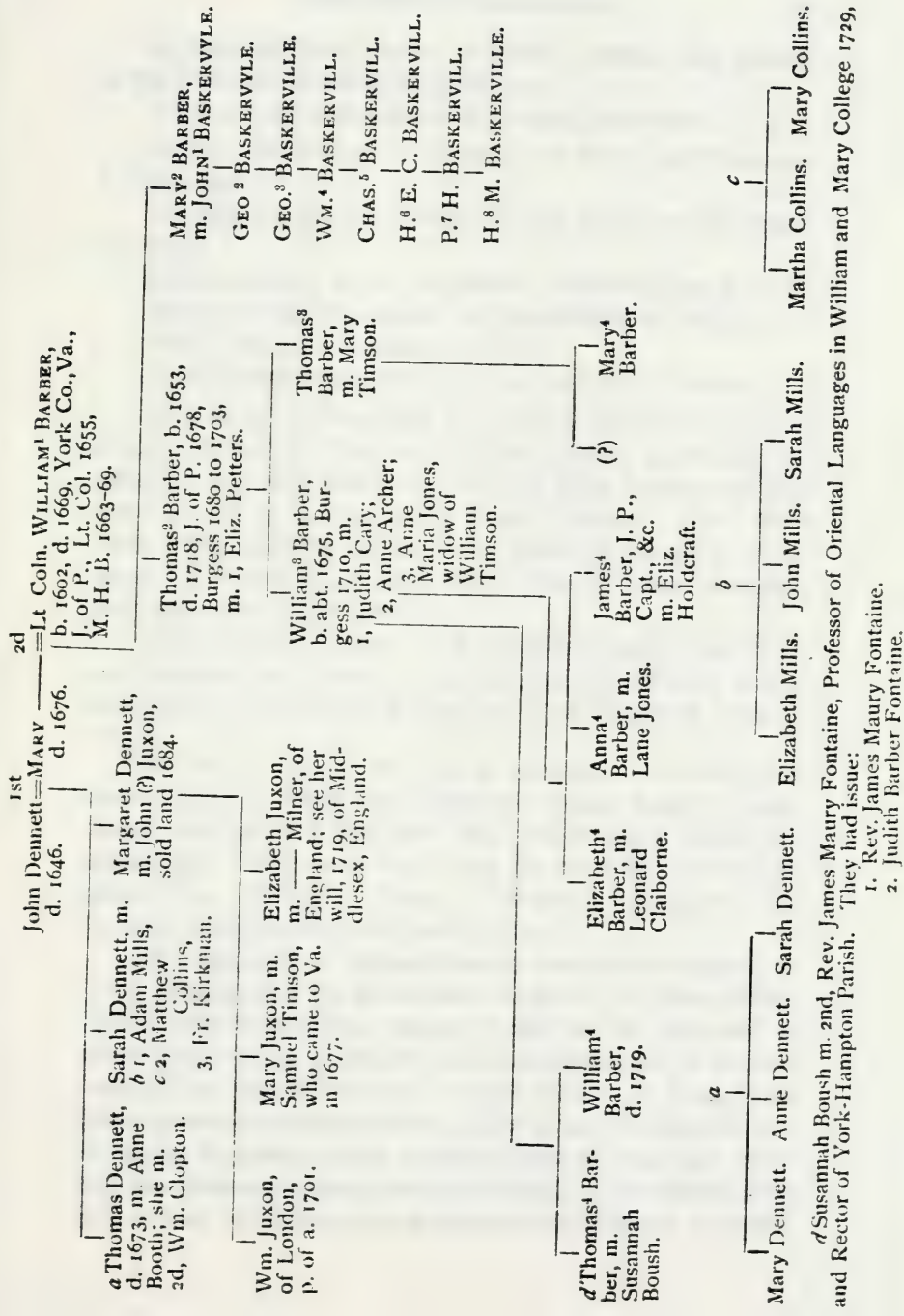
JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, the Immigrant, the first of the Baskervills in Virginia, about 1664 married MARY BARBER, daughter of LT. COLN. WILLIAM BARBER, of York Co., Va.

COLN. BARBER was born in 1602, died in 1669. There were a number of immigrants during the earlier period of colonization of this name, and several instances of the name "William" among them. Our only record of immigrants to Virginia before 1700 is that of Hotten for the year 1635, in which we find two persons named Wm. Barber, one said to be seventeen years old and the other twenty-two. These ages do not conform to his birth, but there may be some errors in the figures. In 1634 William Barber is on record as a land owner in Elizabeth City County. Again he appears in 1638 as a land owner in York Co., where in a deed a tract of land is said to border on his land. This seems to be the first record of him in York Co. After this his name appears quite frequently. We do not know with certainty where he came from, but a study of Earwaker's "East Cheshire" shows us that the name Barber occurs frequently there, and that they were evidently people of good standing.

In a list of Cheshire knights in 1579 occur the names Ralph and John Barber, the latter of Crokesloff. In a list of land holders of Cheshire in 1648 occur James Barber and John Barber. And so through a long list of references of a later date, and in this list the name "William" occurs frequently.

In 1562 John and Elizabeth Barber bought land of Humphrey Newton, of Fuishaw.

BARBER-DENNETT FAMILY TABLE.



In 1548 Sir Thos. Barber, a priest in orders, was present at the Bishop's visitation at Prestbury.

Gravestones in Prestbury churchyard show that

George Barber, of Prestbury, was buried on February 5, 1637, and

Thomas Barber, of Prestbury, was buried on December 27, 1659;

George Barber, B. A., incumbent of Disney, July 9, 1765;

James Barber was mayor of Macclesfield in 1653-4;

Henry Barber was mayor, 1672-3;

John Barber was mayor, 1711-12, and also 1728-29.

In view of the marriage of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, so soon after his arrival in Virginia, to MARY BARBER, it seems a fair inference that they had known of each other before, and that this Coln. WM. BARBER came from Cheshire. There were other families named Barber in the State, as the one in Richmond Co., which seem not to have been the same, although they may have been related.

Capt. William Barber, of Richmond County, died 1721, will recorded then, seems to be of an entirely different family from our LT. COLN. WM. BARBER, of York County, b. 1602, d. 1669.

In Wm. & M. Q., Vol. 17, p. 176 and ff., are recorded several wills, in which this Richmond County family is mentioned, see pp. 176, 181, and 182, where many names are mentioned. They seem very much the same as in the York family. So "William," "Mary," "Thomas," "Elizabeth," &c. It seems very probable they were related.

LT. COLN. WM. BARBER was a conspicuous citizen of York County, and his prominence extended to State affairs. There were several land grants to him, as in 1652, and at other times, given chiefly for the transportation of persons brought, or induced to come, into the colony, 40 to 45 acres being awarded for each person. The grant of 1656 for 538 A. seems to include other patents issued in 1642 and 1651. He was evidently a large land proprietor. The records show him a man of affairs, and a constant participator in public

affairs. He was made Lt. Colonel, commanding the militia of this and probably the adjoining counties. In 1652 he was made Justice of the Peace, and continued so for many years, during most of the time being the presiding justice.

In 1663 he became a member of the House of Burgesses, this being what was called the "Long Assembly," because it lasted from 1663 to 1675. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley was so well pleased with the assembly that he did not dissolve it. Coln. BARBER continued a member of the assembly until his death in 1669.

In 1660 the Governor, Sir Wm. Berkeley, Coln. WM. BARBER, Coln. Gerard Fowke, Coln. Kendall, Thos. Warren, Raleigh Traverse, and Thos. Lucas, were superintendents for the erection of the State house in Jamestown (Brock's Virginia, Vol. I, p. 113). In December, 1662, and September 10th, 1663, he being a member of the House of Burgesses, was chairman of a committee from that body to treat with the Governor about a State house. Other similar instances might be recorded, but these are sufficient to show his prominence and usefulness in the State and his community. In those days, when education and culture were not so common, the enlightened, educated gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices, and politics is supposed to have been on a different plane from the present day.

The following is an extract from the York County Records in the Virginia State Library, Book "Records 1657-1662":

"COLN. WILLIAM BARBER, on 10th April, 1662, having been appointed sheriff, petitions the Governor (Sir Wm. Berkeley) that on account of his age he be excused, and that Col. Henry Gooch be appointed. The Governor orders that the request is most unwillingly granted, and that Lt. Col. Gooch is appointed."

He married MRS. MARY DENNETT, widow of John Dennett, who had died in 1646. John Dennett patented 250 A. land in James City County on Augt. 14, 1635. As there seem to be no references to him in the York County records, he

doubtless lived in James City County. She had three Dennett children, half brother and sisters, of course, of MARY BARBER, the wife of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, and thus related to us. Their names will be found on the table after p. 96, and their history is interesting as showing the standing of the family.

The oldest, a son, Thomas Dennett, married Anne Booth, daughter of the clerk of York County, who preceded JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE. Thomas Dennett died in 1673, and Anne (Booth) Dennett, the widow, married secondly William Clopton, and became the ancestress of the Clopton family of Virginia, formerly quite prominent. Margaret Dennett, the youngest, married John Juxon, a close relative of the famous Archbishop Juxon, of Canterbury, who attended, as spiritual adviser, Charles I, when he was executed. These Juxons were people of means, but the sons of this marriage all returned to England.

There may be found in the Va. Hist. Magazine, Vol. XV, p. 319, an interesting abstract of the will of Elizabeth Milnor, born Elizabeth Juxon, of the Strand, Co. Middlesex, England, widow, as of March 20, 1719, in which she leaves large legacies to her Virginia Juxon and Timson cousins.

One of Margaret (Dennett) Juxon's daughters, Mary Juxon, married Samuel Timson, who had come from England in 1677. These Timsons were entitled to their coat-of-arms in the books of heraldry. It is said that some of their tombs are still preserved in York County with the coat-of-arms cut upon them. Also Thomas³ Barber, nephew of MRS. MARY (BARBER) BASKERVYLE, married Mary Timson. A good deal about the Juxons and the Timsons may be gleaned from the Wm. & Mary Quarterly in the Va. His. Soc. library.

LT. COLN. WM. BARBER and MARY, his wife, had two children.

Thomas Barber, b. 1653, d. 1718, maintained (as did the grandson, Wm. Barber), his father's position in the community. Both he and his son, William, were Justices of the Peace, members of the Houses of Burgesses, and held other public offices. We cannot undertake to follow them here. A brief summary will be found in the table.

MARY BARBER, who married JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE about 1664, died in 1694, surviving her husband eighteen years.

The son, Thomas² Barber, "Capt. Thomas Barber, of Hampton parish, York Co.," in the records, was born 1653, Justice of the Peace 1678, member of the House of Burgesses in 1680-1703, and died 1718. He married first Elizabeth Petters.

His son, William³ Barber, born about 1675, was church warden of Hampton parish in 1703, Justice of the Peace in 1705, Burgess in 1710.

LT. COLN. WM. BARBER died in 1669, and his wife in 1676, and we have copies of the wills of both. Also that of MRS. MARY (BARBER) BASKERVYLE, who died in 1693. They are very quaint in expression and interesting, and the first two long and intricate. All of the children, and grandchildren, and others are mentioned, thus giving much personal information. The spelling is remarkable, and they indicate that the family was in very comfortable financial circumstances.

At the time of COL. BARBER's death (1669) as stated, he had only two children, MRS. MARY BARBER BASKERVYLE, wife of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, Clerk of York Co., and Thomas Barber, the latter being under nineteen years of age. COL. BARBER, in his will, appointed his wife executrix, and his son to become joint executor, "when he shall have become nineteen years old." He bequeathed one hundred pounds (equal to about \$2,500 of our present currency) to his daughter, MARY BASKERVYLE; one negro, three cows, six ewes and one ram to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Baskervyle; one horse, three cows, six ewes, and one ram to his granddaughter, Mary Baskervyle; one cow and one horse to Mary Dennett, daughter of his stepson, Thomas Dennett; and one horse to Elizabeth Miles (or Mills), daughter of his stepdaughter Sarah (Dennett) Miles; all of his lands to his son, Thomas Barber; all of the remainder of his estate, "moveables and unmoveables," to his wife and son. She (wife) was to "have the tuition" of the son, until he be of

age (evidently nineteen). If she marries again, (she did not), the son was to be sole executor, and she to receive only the legal dowry. A queer provision is, "It is my will that there be no funeral at all for me, but as to my interring I leave it to the discretion of my executrix."

The will of MRS. MARY BARBER, wife of COL. WM. BARBER, and formerly wife of John Dennett, dated April 25, 1674, and probated June 3, 1676, is chiefly remarkable for the number of legatees, there being twenty. She mentions her daughter, MARY BASKERVYLE, and *her* children, Mary, Elizabeth, Magdalin, and Rebecca Baskervyle. GEORGE² and Sarah were born after 1674. Also her daughter, Sarah (Dennett) Collins, formerly Sarah Mills, her husband, Matthew Collins, and her children, Elizabeth, Mary, John, and Sarah Mills, and Martha, Mary, and Sarah Collins.

Also her granddaughters Anne and Sarah Dennett, daughters of her son, Thomas Dennett.

Also her granddaughters Mary and Elizabeth Juxon, daughters of her daughter Margaret (Dennett) Juxon.

Also her son Thomas Barber, and her son-in-law, JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, her executors.

MRS. MARY (BARBER) BASKERVYLE's will, dated July 12, 1693, and proven June 25, 1694, seems to show that her estate was small. Her legacies, chiefly of small personal property, were to her children, and the remainder was to be divided among GEORGE², Rebecca, and Sarah, all young and unmarried. A striking item is a bequest of "the biggest iron pot that I have to my sonne GEORGE²." At this early period iron cooking utensils had to be brought from England, and were valuable. She mentions her daughter, Mary Battin (or Batten), and her granddaughter, Mary Battin, Jr., also her daughter Magdalin White, and her granddaughter, Mary White; also her daughters Rebecca and Sarah Baskervyle, and her son, GEORGE² BASKERVYLE; also her brother, Thomas Barber, her "coz." Samuel Timson, and her son-in-law, Joseph White, as executors.

THE NORVELL FAMILY

GEORGE² BASKERVYLE, son of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, married, most probably, ELIZABETH NORVELL, daughter of HUGH NORVELL, of James City Co. In a deed from GEORGE² BASKERVYLE in 1714, conveying land in York Co., his wife "ELIZABETH" relinquished her dower right. The names of two of her sons were "Hugh" and "Norvell." From these circumstances and his general knowledge of the families of James City Co., Dr. Lyon G. Tyler thinks she was a daughter of HUGH NORVELL, as stated. He is better informed as to the families of this section than any other living man, and I do not doubt the accuracy of his judgment. Unfortunately all the records of James City Co. prior to 1865 have been destroyed.

The NORVELLS were evidently prominent in James City Co. From Goodwin's Bruton Parish we find that "CAPT. HUGH NORVELL" was in the vestry in 1694, and as late as 1710, and that he was present at frequent meetings. Also that he died in 1716. George and William Norvell were also at different times in the vestry. William Norvell was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1776. (Meade's Churches, Vol. I, p. 63)—(Bruton Church). He was a grandson of HUGH NORVELL, who was a vestryman of Bruton Church in 1710. (Wm. and M. Q., III, 175). George Norvell was doubtless the brother of Wm. Norvell.

We find the following in the York Co. records: George Norvell, Sept. 24th, 1685, judgment vs. Wm. Clopton for £4.4. [He died in 1686—Bruton Church, 135. This is doubtless the same Wm. Clopton who married Ann Booth Dennett, widow of Thomas Dennett, the last having died in 1673, and who was the half brother of MARY BARBER BASKERVYLE, wife of JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE.]

HUGH NORVYLE, 1700, suit vs. Watts, dismissed.

HUGH NORVILE, 1698, brought suit against Lewis Burwell.

CAPT. HUGH NORVILE, Dec. 14, 1699, brought suit as assignee &c.

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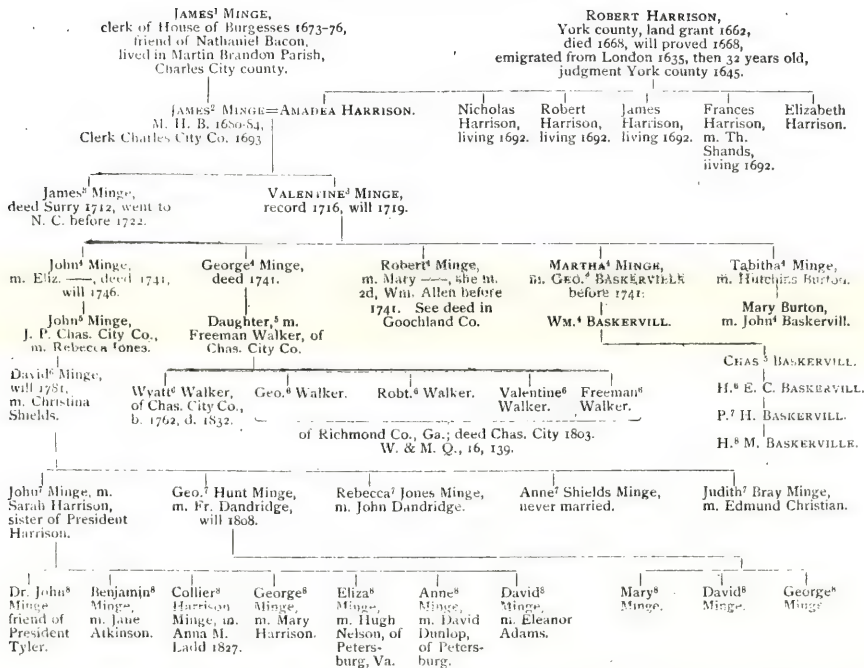
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friend of President Tyler.	m. Jane Atkinson.	Minge, m. Anna M. Ladd 1827.	m. Mary Harrison.	m. Hugh Nelson, of Peters- burg, Va.	m. David Dunlop, of Peters- burg.	m. Eleanor Adams.
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NOTE.--In 1775 David and George Minge were on the Committee of Safety for Charles City county, probably 1776 and 77.--
W. & M. Q., Vol. 5, p. 200.

MINGE AND HARRISON FAMILY TABLE.



NOTE.—In 1775 David and George Minge were on the Committee of Safety for Charles City county, probably 1776 and 77.—
W. & M. Q., Vol. 5, p. 200.

THE MINGE AND HARRISON FAMILIES

GEORGE³ BASKERVYLE married, before 1741, MARTHA MINGE, of Charles City Co., probably daughter of VALENTINE³ MINGE. The Minges were another prominent old family of this section. Most of the old Charles City records have been destroyed. A few of the old books remain, but Charles City Court House being very inaccessible, the writer has been unable to make an examination. All the information, which we have, is derived from the William and Mary Quarterly, edited by Dr. L. G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College. See Vol. V, p. 195.

JAMES¹ MINGE was clerk of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1673 and 1676, and was a friend of Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. He resided in Martin Brandon Parish, Charles City Co., (afterwards Prince George Co.) In 1693 JAMES² MINGE, probably son of the first named, was clerk of James City Co. In 1693 a deed was recorded in York Co., naming the following children of ROBERT HARRISON, *gent.*, of York Co., viz.: "Nicholas, Robert, James, AMADEA (HARRISON), wife of JAMES² MINGE, of Charles City Co., *gent.*, and Frances, wife of Thomas Shands."

In 1635 ROBERT HARRISON, aged 32, emigrated from London to Virginia in the ship "Abraham," Jno. Barker, master. (Hotten). This places his birth in 1603.

On December 29th, 1662, he confessed judgment in York Co., a bill of exchange having been returned protested. On December 6th, 1662, a land grant of 389 acres to ROBERT HARRISON is recorded in York Co.

The first mention of ROBERT HARRISON in the York Co. records seems to be on December 20, 1645, when we find a judgment in his favor against a tenant for a crop. His will is on record, dated February 24th, 1667, and proved April 10th, 1668. I have a copy. His death doubtless occurred shortly before the last date. In the will he speaks of his dead wife, and names his children as above, but the two daughters were

not yet married. His daughter Amadea or Amedea, was evidently the oldest and the favorite, the others being apparently under age. She was called "AMEDEA HARRISON," and hence was unmarried. She was made executrix of the will, and was requested to remain in the residence, have the use of the plantation, and the personal property on it, and by inference to take care of the other children, until Robert (doubtless the youngest) should come to the age of twenty-one. There were many small legacies to her, showing his affection and consideration for her. We have a copy of the will on file, and as that of an ancestor it is interesting.

There are several deeds on record in York Co., in November, 1692, in which the heirs of ROBERT HARRISON, SR., Nicholas, Robert, James, AMADEA, and Frances, all alive then, convey certain land, one of them from JAMES² MINGE and AMADEA (HARRISON) MINGE, his wife, and Thomas Shanes (or Shands) and Frances (Harrison) Shanes, his wife, showing these marriages had occurred before that.

In 1712 deeds were recorded in Surry Co. from James³ Minge, "eldest son of James Minge, dec'd." This James Minge must have been the third in descent. He probably moved to North Carolina, as in 1722 James Minge, of North Carolina, appointed Capt. Edward Wyatt, of Prince George Co., Va., his attorney in fact.

VALENTINE³ MINGE is mentioned in 1716 as a son of JAMES² MINGE, dec'd. A deed recorded in Surry Co., and dated March 18, 1741, from John⁴ and George⁴ Minge to Benjamin Harrison is for land given to them by their father, VALENTINE³ MINGE, who made his will March 18th, 1719.

John⁴ Minge lived at Wyanoke, in Charles City Co., and his widow, Elizabeth, qualified on his estate in 1746. (Charles City Record). He left among other children John⁵ Minge, Jr., who was one of the justices of Charles City Co. as early as 1737. He married Rebecca (Jones?), administrator of Thos. Collier, dec'd, and had David⁵ Minge, eldest son. (See 1st Call's Reports, Harrison vs. Harrison). David⁵ Minge married Christina Shields, daughter of James Shields, of York

Co. He was a man of large estate. His will, dated May 16, 1779, was proved November 7th, 1781, and names issue: (1) John⁷, eldest son, under age; (2) George⁷ Hunt Minge, to whom was given the plantation called "The Row," all lands in North Carolina and stocks of every kind thereon with fifty negro slaves; (3) Rebecca⁷ Jones, who married John Dandridge; (4) Ann⁷ Shields, who never married (will proved in Charles City Co. in 1800); (5) Judith⁷ Bray, named in codicil as born since the making of his will (she married Edmund Christian, of Charles City Co.) To his wife, Christina, he left for life, and afterwards to son John⁷, all his lands in Weyanoke, including Kittiwan, Harveys, Miles, Colliers, and other lands adjoining, with twenty negro slaves, and his chariot and four horses, and drivers Billy and Charles. She married secondly Collier Harrison, eldest son of Robert Harrison, (uncle of Wm. Henry Harrison, President of the United States), by whom she had Elizabeth Collier Harrison.

John⁷ Minge, son of David⁶, married Sarah Harrison, sister of the President, and had issue:

1. Dr. John⁸ Minge (a warm friend of President Tyler), who married Mary Adams;
2. Benjamin⁸ Minge, married Jane Atkinson;
3. Collier⁸ Harrison Minge, married, in 1827, Anna Maria Ladd, of Charles City Co.;
4. George⁸ Minge, m. Mary, dau. of Benj. C. Harrison;
5. Eliza⁸ Minge, m. Hugh Nelson, of Petersburg, Va.;
6. Anna⁸ Minge, m. David Dunlop, of Petersburg, Va.;
7. David⁸ Minge, m. Eleanor Adams.

George⁷ Wm. Hunt Minge lived in Charles City Co., and made his will in 1808. He married Frances Dandridge, and names his sister (probably sister-in-law) Mary Wilson, wife of John Wilson, and his children, Mary, David, and George. See Minge Table.

2.

WILLIAM² EATON,
records York county 1674-1694.

Parish, &c.

JOHN³ EATON.

records York county 1686-1714.

H. ^o E. C. BASKERVILLE.—[^o A. HAMILTON.

Wm. ⁷ Eaton.	Ino. ⁷ S. Eaton, lived near Henderson.	Chas. ⁷ R. Eaton, m. Catherine Eaton, lived near Williamsboro.	Ro. ⁷ V. Eaton, moved West.	Geo. ⁷ Eaton.	Thos. ⁷ Eaton.	James ⁷ Eaton, m. Mary Davis.	Mary ⁷ Eaton, m. Jno. H. Taylor.	Susan ⁷ Somerville Eaton, m. John Walton.	— m. H. E. Coleman.	Sarah ⁷ Eaton, m. Ch. Coleman.	Eliz. ⁷ Eaton, m. Ro. Frear.			
<i>Alfred's age is</i>														
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Tim⁸ Walton, of Mobile, Ala.</td> <td>Henry⁸ Eaton Coleman, m. Logan.</td> <td>Eliz.⁸ Frear, m. Chas.⁸ Baskervill.</td> </tr> </table>												Tim ⁸ Walton, of Mobile, Ala.	Henry ⁸ Eaton Coleman, m. Logan.	Eliz. ⁸ Frear, m. Chas. ⁸ Baskervill.
Tim ⁸ Walton, of Mobile, Ala.	Henry ⁸ Eaton Coleman, m. Logan.	Eliz. ⁸ Frear, m. Chas. ⁸ Baskervill.												

JOHN¹ EATON, emigrant from London to Barbadoes, 1635; inventory York county, 1645.Edward and Abigail S. Jones,
people of wealth in James City county,
Va.; he was vestryman of Bruton
Parish, &c.WILLIAM² EATON,
records York county 1674-1694.JOHN² EATON,
records York county 1686-1714.Coln. Gideon H. Macon=Priscilla Jones.
prominent in James City county,
Va., in 1680; vestryman of Bruton
Parish and of St. Peter's Church,
New Kent Co., Va.; of large means.WILLIAM³ EATON=MARY RIVES. Samuel⁴ Eaton,
1st of York county, moved 1st to Prince George county, and then to
Granville county, N. C., b. about
1690, d. 1750, M. H. B. Colonel, and
other offices; married about 1717. Prince George
Co., 1719.Harrison Macon, John Macon.
married, no
record.Martha Macon, d. 1716, m. Orlando
Jones, of Williamsburg, second son
of Rev. Rowland Jones, of Bruton
Church, Williamsburg, Va.Nathaniel Macon, b. 1757, d. 1837.
m. Hannah Plummer 1782, was a
conspicuous M. C. candidate for
Vice President of U. S.Geo. Washington
Macon.Priscilla J.
Macon.

five others.

daughter, m. Dandridge.

Mary Dandridge,
m. 1, John Custis,
2, Pres't Geo. Washington.Elizabeth
Macon,
m. Wm.
Martin.Senora=William⁵
Macon Eaton, Br.
Gen'l in
Rev. War.Jane⁵
Eaton, m.
1, Anthony
Haynes;
2, Col.
Nathl.
Edwards.Anne⁵
Eaton, m.
Andrew
Haynes.Mary⁵
Eaton, m.
Robert
Jones.Sarah⁵
Eaton, m.
Charles
Johnston.Thomas⁵
Eaton, b.
abt. 1742,
m. Anna
Bolling,
Br. Gen. in
Rev. War.Elizabeth⁵
Eaton, m.
Daniel
Welden,
Cik. of Crt.
ELIZ.
JERREYS.CHAS.⁵ RUST
EATON, b.
abt. 1743, d.
1822, m.
JERREYS.Martha⁵
Eaton,
b. about
1740.Nathl. M. Martin,
of Richmond, Va.,
b. about 1805, m.
Susan Gilmore.

13 or 14 others.

Wm.⁶ Eaton, m.
Rosa Gilmore.Nathl.⁶ Eaton.Puckner⁶ Eaton,
m. — Kearney.Bettie⁶ Eaton.Laura
Martin,
m. Peter
Shichell.Walter K.
Martin, m.
1, — Heath,
2, — McMurdo.Macon
Martin, m.
— Ragland.Hamilton
Martin, m.
— Ragland.and seven
others.Susan⁷ Eaton,
m. Sam Peter
Arrington.Laura⁷ Eaton,
m. Wm.
Alston.Bettie⁷ Eaton,
m. John
Turnbull.Son.⁷Chas.⁸
Turnbull.Bettie⁸
Turnbull.Wilhe⁸
Turnbull.Irene⁸
Turnbull.

Robt. Good oe=Susannah Martin=L. H. Bullock.

Col. John Somerville=Mary Goodloe.

Rich'd Bullock.

Lucy Bullock,
m. — Bullock.

Son.

R. A. Bullock,
Williamsboro, N. C.MARY⁸ EATON,
m. WILLIAM⁸
BASKERVILL, 1786.Elizabeth⁸
Eaton, m.
— Douth.Anne⁸ Eaton, d.
before 1818, m.
Mark Alexander,
3d wife.Letitia⁸ Eaton,
m. Wm. Smith.John⁸ R. Eaton=Susan
Somerville.CHAS.⁷ BAS-
KERVILL, m.
1, ELIZ. A.
COLEMAN;
2, Lucy
Goode.Wm.⁷ Rust
Baskervill,
m. Sally
Dortch.Geo.⁷ D.
Baskervill,
m. 1, —
Willis; 2,
— Wil-
hams.Elizabeth⁷
Baskervill,
m. Ro. H. M. PATRICK
Jones.MARY⁷ EATON
BASKERVILL,
m. THOS.
HAMILTON.Anne⁷ Bas-
kervill,
m. Thos.
Turner.Sally⁷
Dortch, m.
Wm.⁸ R.
Baskervill.Mary⁷ Alex-
ander, m.
Wm. A.
Gregory.Anne⁷ Alex-
ander, m.
Dr. Rodger
Gregory.Mary⁷ Smith,
m. —
Natal.Samuel⁷
Smith, m.
Hester
Hargrove.H.⁸ E. C. BASKERVILL=L.⁸ A. HAMILTON.Wm.⁷
Eaton.Ino.⁷ S.
Eaton,
lived near
Henderson.Chas.⁷ R.
Eaton, m.
Catharine
Eaton,
lived near
Williamsboro.Ro.⁷ V.
Eaton,
moved
West.Geo.⁷
Eaton.Thos.⁷
Eaton.James⁷
Eaton,
m. Mary
Davis.Mary⁷
Eaton,
m. Jno. H.
Taylor.Susan⁷
Somerville
Eaton,
m. John
Walton.m. H. E.
Coleman.Sarah⁷
Eaton,
m. Ch.
Coleman.Eliz.⁷ Eaton,
m. Ro.
Fear.Tim⁸
Walton, of
Mobile,
Ala.Henry⁸ Eaton
Coleman, m.
Logan.Eliz.⁸ Fear,
m. Chas.⁸
Baskervill.

THE EATON FAMILY

MARY EATON, called POLLY EATON, who died in 1842, daughter of CHARLES RUST EATON, of Granville Co., N. C., married WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL, of Waverly, Mecklenburg Co., Va., in 1786.

The EATON search has been a long one, and a great many records have been found, which give much information. But chiefly on account of a remarkable absence of wills and records of estates in the earlier period we can not obtain lists of families, or establish relationships during that period in some cases as positively as we would like.

It seems very probable that the Eatons who settled early in Connecticut and in Virginia were scions of the same family in Cheshire, England.

From Ormerod's History of Cheshire (in our library), Vol. II, p. 611, we find that Rev. Richd. Eaton (or Eiton), Vicar of Great Budworth, Cheshire, England, died and was buried January 7th, 1600. He left several children, of whom Theophilus, a son, was a London merchant trading in Denmark and the East country. In 1630 he left England for America and afterwards was the renowned governor of New Haven in New England. He died in Dublin before 1678, at which time his son John and his executors sold "The Pole," (the ancestral home in Cheshire, England), to Mr. George Eaton, direct ancestor of the present possessor [1881]. Samuel, another son, was a nonconformist minister. Another son, Richard Eaton, B. D., Prebendary of Lichfield in 1607, had a son Nathaniel, born 1609, who was the first master of New Cambridge [Harvard College] in New England, and afterwards died on the king's bench.

Anne Baskervyle, daughter of Thomas Baskervyle, of Old Withington, Cheshire, (latter born 1566, died 1625), mentioned in her brother's will, married John Eaton, of Blackden, 1623. See p. 9.

Theophilus and Nathaniel Eaton were both in Virginia for some time before their return to England, and it is supposed that the Virginia Eatons were closely related to them, and also came from the Cheshire family. There were many emigrants from Cheshire to Virginia during the early period.

Starting with the earliest record in Virginia, Thomas Eaton, having evidently come over from England earlier, on June 11th, 1631, received an order of Council authorizing him to receive cattle, &c. In 1634 he patented 250 A. of land in Elizabeth City Co., and again in 1638 in the same county 1050 A. in two grants. In 1646 the York Co. records show an order of court for the payment by Richd. Wyat of a hhd. of tobacco to "Thomas Eaton of London, cururgeon" (indicating he had returned to England).

On September 19th, 1659, he made a deed of gift to "The Eaton Free School" in Elizabeth City Co., which he thereby established," of 500 A. of land, with all houses, &c, two negroes, twelve cows, two bulls, 20 hogs, young and old, one bedstead, a table, a cheese press, 12 milk trays, an iron kettle, pot rack and pot hooks, milk pails, water tubs, and powdering tubs." This school became famous. The Syms free-school had been established in 1635. Thomas Eaton is said to have gone back to England and there is no evidence of his having left any family in Virginia. He is said to have been a relative of Nathaniel Eaton of Harvard.

Our record of the names of emigrants from England seems to be limited to Hotten's lists of 1635. In April, 1635, Abigail Eaton, aged 35, with her daughter Mary, aged 4, and son John, aged 1, came in the ship Elizabeth from London to New England.

Also in 1635 George Eaton, aged 27, emigrated from London to St. Christophers (Hotten). In 1651 George Eaton (doubtless the same) patented two tracts of land in Virginia, "North of Rappahannock River," aggregating 564 A. And in 1652 a patent was granted to another for land adjoining

his. Then in the Lancaster Co. records we find, as of 1653, an inventory of the estate of George Eaton, deceased. (W. & M. Quar., II, 267). Then in 1637 land was granted to another on account of the head right of Peter Eaton. (Va. H. Mag., VII, 298). Then in 1653 William Eaton patented 200 A. of land in Northumberland Co., but he seems to have lived and died there, a different Wm. Eaton. There seem to have been many Eatons in Tidewater Virginia other than our immediate ancestors, and after our Wm. Eaton went to North Carolina another Wm. Eaton was prominent in the vestries of Bruton and Bristol parishes, doubtless a close relative.

Also in 1635 JOHN¹ EATON, aged 20, came over in another ship to Barbadoes. He probably continued on to Virginia, as in 1645 we find in the York Co. records the inventory of John Eaton, deceased. Then for almost 30 years we find no mention of the name in York Co., until in 1674 we find a record of a sale of land by WILLIAM EATON. Then during the next 20 years there are four other records of this William Eaton, viz.: in 1678 a judgment in his favor; in 1689 a nonsuit and damages; in 1691 a judgment against Mrs. Ann Jones; and in 1694, he being deceased, a judgment against his executors. Next in the same county we find twenty records of JOHN² EATON, first two judgments in his favor in 1686; then a deed conveying land to him, "cordwainer," in 1690, "of Hampton P."; then two claims allowed for fees in 1691; then two suits, in which he was interested in 1692; then he and his wife, MARY, assigned two deeds to others, and a deed was made to him, "cordwainer," for "Essex Lodge" containing 1621 A., in 1693; from 1694 to 1700 he was concerned in seven small actions in court; in 1695 he was appointed constable of Hampton Parish; in 1696 he and his wife, Mary, deeded land; and in 1714 from the State land books we find there was granted to him a patent for 429 A. land in Prince George Co. Later we will see that a part of this tract was sold in 1719 by his son, Samuel Eaton, indicating that John Eaton had died before that time.

This mere outline gives us very meagre information of William and John Eaton. Several transfers of land indicate

that they were in comfortable circumstances, and John's wife, Mary, is mentioned in 1693 and 1696.

Next we find in Prince George Co. two records of Samuel¹ Eaton, first a deed from him as of August 4, 1719, conveying to John Green 250 A., "which is the remainder of a patent granted to JOHN³ EATON, father of Samuel Eaton, being dated December 23, 1714, containing 429 A.," which identifies him as the son of John³ Eaton, mentioned above. Then again as of August 11th, 1719, Samuel¹ Eaton deeded 100 A. to John Scoggins.

Next in order comes WILLIAM¹ EATON, whom sundry deeds and grants will indentify as later COLN. WILLIAM¹ EATON, of Granville Co., N. C., about whom we will have a good deal to say. In 1717 we find on the Prince George Co. records a deed from Jas. Thweat and wife for 200 A. land to "WILLIAM¹ EATON, of York Co.," in 1725 on the State land book a grant to him of 303 A. in Prince George Co., and on the Prince George records in 1724 a survey of this tract; again in 1732 on the land books a grant to him of 204 A. in Prince George Co., and in 1742 a deed from "WILLIAM¹ EATON, of North Carolina," on the records of Amelia Co., Va., which was formed from Prince George Co. in 1734, conveying to "Anthony Haynes, of Prince George Co., husband of his daughter Jane," 204 A. of land, patented by WILLIAM¹ EATON in 1732. We will find that this indentification of COLN. WILLIAM¹ EATON, of Granville Co., N. C., is complete, as shown by his will probated in the office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, in 1759.

An examination of this record shows that it is extremely probable that JOHN¹ EATON, emigrant in 1635, was the father of

WILLIAM² EATON, whose record in York Co. extends from 1674 to 1694, who was the father of

JOHN³ EATON, of the record from 1686 to 1714, and that he was the father of

SAMUEL⁴ EATON, with a record in Prince George Co. in 1719; and of

WILLIAM⁴ EATON, whose record begins in 1717, and who became COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON, of Granville Co., N. C. Assuming that his daughter Jane (apparently the second child according to his will), already married to Andrew Haynes in 1742, was at that time not less than 20 years old, and that her father was about 30 at the time of her birth, we place his birth at about 1690, which must be approximately correct.

It may be well, looking back for a moment, to state that there were Eatons during the earlier and middle colonial period also in James City Co., but all of the records of that county and of Williamsburg prior to 1865 having been hopelessly destroyed we can not trace them. Most of the earlier Prince George Co. records also have been destroyed, only a few having been preserved. John Eaton was Burgess from James City Co. 1736 to 1739, and died in 1740.

Now we will resume the history of COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON, later of Granville Co., N. C., whom we have shown to have come from York Co., through Prince George Co.

Granville Co. was formed from Edgecombe Co. in 1746, the latter having been formed, it is said, from "Craven Precinct" in 1733. Again in 1764 Bute Co. was formed from Granville. In 1779 Bute was obliterated and the territory formed into the counties of Warren and Franklin. Thus the records of this territory are very much scattered and inaccessible. We have seen that WILLIAM⁴ EATON went to North Carolina before 1742. A patient search to find the records of the territory of Granville before 1746 has been absolutely unsuccessful, and we shall have to be satisfied with the records of Granville.

COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON's estate in North Carolina, upon which he settled, and where he lived, was first in Edgecombe Co. until 1746, and after that in Granville Co. After his death the territory became Bute Co. in 1764, and Warren Co. in 1779.

In 1746, when Granville Co., N. C., was formed by legislature enactment from Edgecombe, WILLIAM⁴ EATON, then about 56 years old, was a prominent citizen. He and

Edward Jones, were the first representatives of the county in the Colonial legislature or House of Burgesses in 1746, and he continued to represent the county for several terms. He was the first Public Register of the county, and held the office until December 19th, 1758, shortly before his death, when he doubtless resigned on account of age, or ill health.

The first court of this county was by an act of legislature authorized to be held at the house of WILLIAM⁴ EATON in 1746, and there appointed a place for building a courthouse. (Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. 23, p. 249).

He was vestryman of St. John's Parish, then Granville Co., now Warren and Franklin and part of Vance Cos., and the first vestry meeting was held at his house. (Ibid). He was appointed one of four commissioners to run the dividing lines.

His residence and estate were in what is now Warren Co., at that time Granville Co. He married MARY RIVES, but we do not know of her family.

I have procured a copy of the will of COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON, dated February 19th, 1759, and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C., as of March 20, 1759, on which day the will was proven "at a court held for Granville Co." And I desire here to acknowledge the kind courtesy of Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State for North Carolina, who has taken much trouble to get information for me, even beyond my requests. This contrasts strongly with the treatment I have received from some of the county clerks.

In this will he names: 1, his son William⁵; 2, daughter Jane⁵ Edwards, wife of Coln. Nathaniel Edwards; 3, daughter Anne⁵ Haynes, relict of Andrew Haynes; 4, daughter Mary⁵ Jones, wife of Robert Jones; 5, daughter Sarah⁵ Johnston, wife of Charles Johnston; her former husband, John Thornton; son-in-law Daniel Welden; 6, son Thomas⁵ Eaton; 7, daughter Bettie⁵ Welden; 8, son CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON; grandson Eaton Haynes; wife Mary; 9, daughter Martha⁵; and Daniel Welden. All these names will appear in the table.

There are also a great many deeds to and from WILLIAM EATON in the records of Granville Co. Also the bond, when on January 22nd, 1786, WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL obtained a license to marry MARY⁶ EATON.

CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON, mentioned above, son of WILLIAM⁴ EATON, was father of MARY⁶ EATON, who married WILLIAM⁴ BASKERVILL. His will dated February 23rd, 1818, and probated in November, 1822, is on record in Granville Co., and shows that he died in the latter year.

COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON's will (on file) is interesting. Besides showing the names of his family, as stated above, it gives some special information in regard to his children. William⁵ was the oldest of nine, the six daughters probably coming next, and then Thomas⁵ and CHARLES⁵ RUST, the last being apparently the youngest, and both Thomas⁵ and CHARLES⁵ being under eighteen years of age. Of the daughters, Jane⁵, then wife of Coln. Nathaniel Edwards, formerly wife of Anthony Haynes, dec'd, was married a second time.

Anne⁵ was then the widow of Andrew Haynes.

Mary⁵ was the wife of Robert Jones, Jr., doubtless the son of his old friend, Edward Jones. His wife and this Robert Jones, Jr., were appointed executors. (

Sarah⁵ was the wife of Charles Johnston, having formerly been the wife of John Thornton, dec'd. She is mentioned twice as Sarah Johnston, and once as Sarah Thornton, the last being doubtless through inadvertence.

Elizabeth⁵ was the wife of Daniel Welden. Her portion was left to trustees for her benefit, and beyond the control of her husband, which was not the case with the other daughters. Daniel Welden was clerk of the court.

Martha⁵ was not yet twenty-one and unmarried.

To William⁵ was given all of his "land, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of Dinwiddie and Brunswick, Va., except" a certain tract and property in Petersburg.

His landed estate, as mentioned in the will, included the following:

His lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of Dinwiddie and Brunswick, Va., and a lot and house in the Town of Petersburg;

His land and plantation in Granville Co., N. C., whereon he lived;

His plantation and land in Granville Co., called "Bowsers," and two tracts of land adjoining this;

A tract of land in Northampton Co., N. C., called Cumbroes;

His lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Halifax County, N. C., and his lots in the town of Halifax;

The tract of land, whereon Granville courthouse was built, and other tracts and surveys of land on Tabb's Creek and its branches;

His tract of land in Granville Co. called "Gould's";

His tract of land on Little Fishing Creek called "Young's";

His tract on Anderson Swamp;

One tract on Smith's Creek called "Hughes'," and another also on Smith's Creek called "Rayborn's."

This seems to have been a large possession of land, and it was doubtless all stocked with negroes, animals, implements, and other personal property needed for cultivation. It indicates that he died possessed of a large fortune.

After a careful and patient historical research I have gleaned the following Eaton references, which I record here, as interesting at least to some readers, although they may involve some repetition. In preparing this sketch I have found it impossible to avoid more or less repetition and am more content with this condition, because it is written more for information than for amusement.

From Ashe's History of North Carolina in the Virginia Historical Society library, Vol. I, p. 525, I find:

CHARLES EATON was a member of the Colonial Congress [of N. C.] (from Granville County), which on April 12th,

1776, declared for independence. Also the Va. Hist. Mag. V, 73, states that CHARLES EATON was a delegate to the House of Deputies at Halifax, N. C., April 4th, 1776. And also Thomas Eaton, and William Eaton, (the first from Granville County, the second from Bute County and the third from Northampton County).

From the North Carolina Colonial and State Records, in the Virginia State Library, I have gleaned the following information:

Vol. IV, p. 900. WILLIAM EATON (elder) was on March 18th, 1748, appointed by Gov. Gab. Johnston on a committee on public claims.

P. 977. Also on April 6th, 1749, he was appointed by the House of Burgesses, he being a member, on a committee to examine laws, &c.

P. 1276 and Vol. V, p. 56. Again in 1751 and 1753 he was a member of the House of Burgesses.

Vol. VIII, p. 72. CHARLES RUST EATON was plaintiff in a cause to Hillsboro (Orange County) Superior Court on September 24th, 1770.

Vol. X, p. 205. William Eaton (younger) was appointed Lt. Colonel of Minute Men from Northampton County (N. C.). This and other references show he must have settled in this county.

P. 207. CHARLES RUST EATON was appointed Lt. Colonel of Minute Men from Granville County.

P. 215. William Eaton was appointed on the Provincial Council from the Halifax District.

The last three appointments were made by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina convened at Hillsboro, on August 20th, 1775.

P. 525. William Eaton from Northampton County was on a committee to buy arms on April 19th, 1776.

P. 530. Thomas Eaton was appointed Colonel from Bute County.

Vol. X, p. 531. On April 22nd, 1776, CHARLES RUST EATON was appointed Lt. Colonel from Granville County, and William Eaton, Colonel from Northampton County.

P. 584. Thomas Eaton was appointed Colonel of Militia from Bute County, (Hawkins resigned). These appointments were all made by the Assembly.

Vol. XIII, p. 885. Here we find a Senate bill of November 4th, 1779, appointing Coln. Thomas Eaton Brigadier General, which was later concurred in by the House.

P. 809. CHARLES RUST EATON in 1779 was appointed by the Assembly on a large committee, as trustees to receive money for lands, &c.

Vol. XIV, p. x. Coln. William Eaton was by the Assembly appointed Brigadier General.

P. 271. Here Genl. John Ashe in a report to Genl. Benjamin Lincoln of a fight, states that Coln. William Eaton was said to have been drowned, which proved not to be true.

Vol. XVII, p. 952. William Eaton was a member of the Assembly in July, 1781.

Vol. XX, p. 198. Thomas Eaton was made Brigadier General (doubtless of regulars).

Vol. XXI, p. 1074. CHARLES RUST EATON, Sheriff of Granville Co., paid a balance due by him.

Vol. XXII, pp. 307 and 313. Militia in 1754 and 1755; WILLIAM EATON (elder) was Colonel of Granville County. His regiment consisted of eight companies, 734 men besides officers. CAPT. OSBORNE JEFFRIES was Captain of one of the companies. The muster roll of the regiment is given on p. 370.

P. 815. WILLIAM EATON (elder) was Sheriff of Granville County in 1752 and 1753.

P. 993. CHARLES RUST EATON was by act of Assembly on December 23rd, 1776, appointed Esquire (or Magistrate) for Granville County, and William Eaton the same for Northampton County in 1779.

Vol. XXIV, p. 297. CHARLES RUST EATON was again one of the trustees appointed by the Assembly to receive money, &c., for lands granted (patented).

P. 528. Thomas Eaton, title was made good to him by act of Assembly in a deed from David Minge, of Virginia, and his sister, Mary (Minge) Wall (children of David Minge, of Virginia), in 1783.

The middle name of our ancestor, wherever it occurs, is spelt "Rust," the last letter being *t*, not *h* or *k*, as it has elsewhere been spelt.

Gathering up the information from our record, we find that COLN. WILLIAM⁴ EATON married MARY RIVES before he went to North Carolina, probably about 1715 to 1718. We have not succeeded in tracing her antecedence or family. In 1717 he, then of York Co., bought 200 A. of land in Prince George Co. from Jas. Thweat, and apparently moved there, probably about the time of his marriage, as in 1724 and 1725 there are other records of him there, as previously stated. The deed in 1742 to "Anthony Haynes, of Prince George Co., husband of his daughter Jane," for 204 A. of land in Amelia Co., mentioned on p. 104, in which he was called "WILLIAM⁴ EATON, of North Carolina," shows that before that time he had moved to North Carolina, and that his daughter Jane, from his will apparently his third child, had already been married. We assume her age at that time (1742) as 20, and his as about 52, which would place his birth at about 1690, and his will shows that his death occurred in 1759. Continuing to summarize from the scattered information already recorded, his will shows that his children were as follows, viz.:

William⁵ Eaton,

Jane⁵ Eaton, m. 1st. Anthony Haynes, 2nd. Col. Nathl. Edwards,

Anne⁵ Eaton, m. Andrew Haynes, m. before 1742, widow in 1759,

Mary⁵ Eaton, m. Robert Jones,

Sarah⁵ Eaton, m. 1st. John Thornton, 2nd. Chas. Johnston,
Elizabeth⁵ Eaton, m. Daniel Welden,

Martha⁵ Eaton, not 21 yrs. old in 1759, born about 1739,

Thomas⁵ Eaton, not 18 yrs. old in 1759, born about 1741,

CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON, not 18 yrs. old in 1759, born about
1743.

COLN. WM.⁴ EATON (Sr.) and Edward Jones were the first representatives of the county in the colonial legislature, or House of Burgesses, in 1746, and he continued to hold that office for several terms. He was the first Public Register, beginning 1746 and continuing so until shortly before his death. The first court of the county was held at his residence by special act of the legislature, and there a place was appointed for building a court house. He was a vestryman of St. John's P., and the first meeting was held at his house. He was appointed one of the commissioners to run the county lines. On March 18, 1748, Gov. Johnston appointed him a commissioner on public claims. Also on April 6, 1749, he was appointed by the House of Burgesses, of which he was a member, on a committee to examine laws, &c. He was colonel of the militia of Granville Co. in 1754-55, his regiment consisting of eight companies, including 734 men, besides officers. OSBORNE JEFFREYS was one of the captains, doubtless the father of ELIZABETH JEFFREYS, who married CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON. In 1752 and 1753 he was sheriff of Granville County. All this information was obtained from the North Carolina Colonial and State Records in the Virginia State Library.

William⁵ Eaton (Jr., the son), on Sept. 9th, 1775, was appointed by the legislature Lt. Colonel of Minute Men of Northampton Co., (N. C.), where he had settled early. On August 20, 1775, or a little later, he was appointed on the Provincial Council from the Halifax district. He was on a committee to buy arms April 19, 1776. On October 18, 1779, he was appointed Brigadier General by act of Assembly. He was a member of the Assembly, or House of Burgesses, in July, 1781.

Thomas⁵ Eaton was appointed by act of Assembly Colonel from Bute Co. in 1776. On November 4th, 1779, he was appointed Brigadier General.

CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON was appointed Lt. Colonel of Minute Men from Granville Co. in 1776, April 22. On April 12th, 1776, he was a member of the colonial congress of N. C., which declared for independence. In 1779 he was appointed by the legislature on a large committee to receive money for lands, &c. He was Sheriff of Granville Co. in ——. This CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON, b. about 1743, died 1822, married ELIZABETH JEFFREYS, probably daughter of Captain OSBORNE JEFFRIES, mentioned before, who was son of MRS. ELIZABETH JEFFREYS, formerly Mrs. Hilliard, who died in 1742, her will having been probated at the February court of Northampton County of that year. Capt. OSBORNE JEFFREYS was one of her executors. (See Abstracts of North Carolina Wills, Grimes, Virginia State Library).

Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffreys in her will mentions her sons John Hilliard, Robert Hilliard, William Hilliard, and OSBORNE JEFFREYS, and her daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Boddie; her grandsons, William, James, Isaac, and Elias Hilliard (sons of Wm. Hilliard), and Jeremiah, Jacob, and John Hilliard.

OSBORNE JEFFREYS was executor of Geo. Anderson, will recorded in Granville, N. C., May 7, 1758; also of Robt. Hilliard, will recorded in Edgecomb Co., N. C., May, 1751.

These (CHARLES⁵ RUST and ELIZABETH JEFFREYS EATON) were our ancestors, ^{and} according to a table furnished me by relatives, they had seven children, as follows:

Martha⁶ Eaton, m. Dortch, their daughter Sally, married Wm. R. Baskervill;

Anne⁶ Eaton, m. Mark Alexander, 3rd wife;

Letitia⁶ Eaton, m. William Smith;

Elizabeth⁶ Eaton (Betsy), m. Henry Williams;

Anne⁶ Eaton (Nancy), m. Col. Baily Peyton, of Tenn.;

John R.⁶ Eaton, m. Susan Somerville;

MARY⁶ EATON (Polly), m. WM.⁴ BASKERVILL, January 22nd, 1786.

This however does not agree with the names mentioned in his (CHARLES RUST EATON'S) will, executed February 23rd, 1818, and proven March, 1822. I have procured a copy of this and find that he mentions his son, John R. Eaton; daughter, MARY BASKERVILL; children of deceased daughter, Nancy Alexander; daughter, Lettie Smith; and daughter, Betty Dortch.

His wife, not mentioned, must have previously died. Mrs. Dortch is called Betty, not Martha, as in the table; and "Elizabeth, married to Henry Williams, and Nancy married to Baily Peyton," are not mentioned. There are evidently some errors in the table furnished me, as stated. In constructing my own table at the end of this sketch I have followed the names in the will.

There are two branches of the Eaton connection, added to our table, which seem to be interesting, first that of Wm.^s Eaton, who married Senora Macon, daughter of Nathl. Macon, of Granville Co., N. C., who was conspicuous both in State and Federal affairs, a member of Congress, and candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. His sister, Martha Macon, aunt of Senora Macon, named Orlando Jones, of Williamsburg, Va., and their daughter, ———, married John Dandridge, whose daughter, Martha Dandridge, married first, John Custis, and secondly, President George Washington.

Orlando Jones was son of Rev. Rowland Jones, first rector of Bruton Church, Williamsburg, and there is a tablet in his (Orlando Jones') memory in the aisle of Bruton Church. See Goodwin's "Bruton Church," p. 88.

* Also the late Nathl. M. Martin, of this city, some of whose family still remain here, was the son of Wm. Martin, and Elizabeth Macon, his wife, the latter being a daughter of Hon. Nathl. Macon, and sister of Senora Macon, who married William^s Eaton.

This connection may be followed farther in a newspaper clipping, which I have on file, and also in "Bruton Church," and other books of the early colonial period.

The second branch referred to is that of John⁶ R. Eaton, only son of CHARLES⁵ RUST EATON, who married Susan Somerville. Two of his daughters married Colemans, brothers of ELIZABETH ANNE COLEMAN, wife of CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, the writer's grandfather, and his granddaughter, Elizabeth Frear, married Charles⁶ Baskervill, the writer's uncle, grandfather of Professor Charles⁸ Baskervill, the distinguished professor of chemistry.

John Coleman,
Jr. Esq. P. Geo. Co. 1774-16
175; m. Mary —
and Grant 1774-16. Geo. Co.

JOHN=

COLE-

MAN,

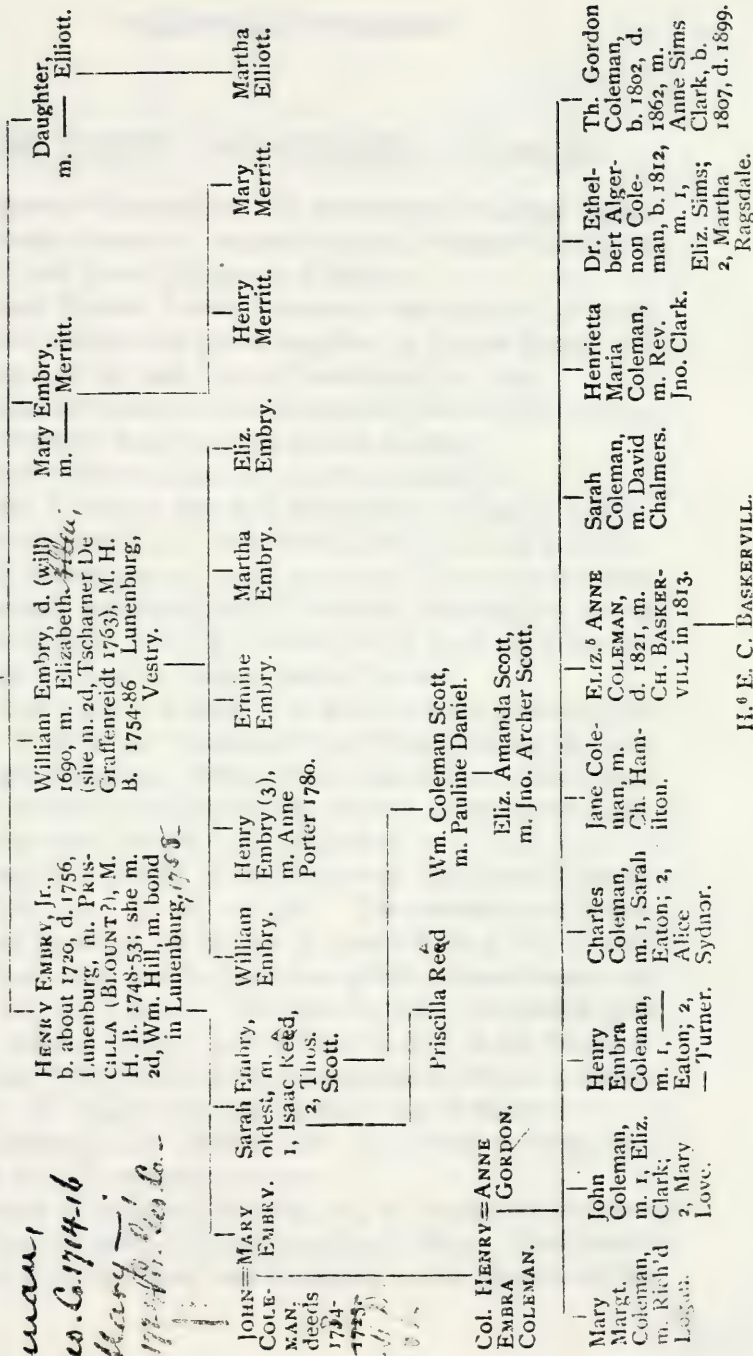
deeds

1734-

1735-

M. H. D.

1735-



THE EMBRY AND COLEMAN FAMILIES

CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL, my grandfather, married ELIZABETH ANNE COLEMAN, daughter of Coln. HENRY EMBRY (or EMBRA) and ANNE (GORDON) COLEMAN.

COLN. HENRY EMBRY COLEMAN was the son of JOHN COLEMAN, and his wife MARY, daughter of HENRY EMBRY, JR., of Brunswick Co., and later of Lunenburg Co., Va.

CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL was born in 1786 and died in 1834;

ELIZABETH ANNE COLEMAN, died in 1821;

HENRY EMBRY COLEMAN was born about 1750;

JOHN COLEMAN was born about 1720, died after 1781;

HENRY EMBRY, JR., was born about 1720, died in 1756.

My investigation of the EMBRYS and COLEMANS has been only partially successful, and I have only very meagre reports from Brunswick, where the records are in good condition, but the clerk too busy to make a search for me.

Prince George County was formed from Charles City County in 1702, and Brunswick from Prince George in 1720, (although Howe and Bishop Meade say it was formed from Surry and Isle of Wight), but the records at Brunswick C. H. (Lawrenceville) do not begin until 1732.

From the Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1727-40, (Va. Hist. Soc.), p. viii, we find: "The formation of Brunswick was provided for by law in 1720 (Hening, IV, 77-79), but it does not appear to have been a fully formed county till 1732. Its court records date back to that year, and in that year it was represented, probably not earlier, in the House of Burgesses. The names of the representatives do not certainly appear. Mr. Henry Fox was probably one of them."

Lunenburg was formed from Brunswick in 1746, and Halifax from Lunenburg in 1752.

HENRY EMBRY, 20 years old, was an immigrant on board the "America" from London, June 23rd, 1635. These immigrants are said to "have been examined by the Minister of the

towne of Gravesend of their conformitie to the orders and discipline of the Church of England, and took the oath of Allegiance." Hotten's List, p. 95, Va. Hist. Soc.

He may or may not have been grandfather of the next of the name, whom I find, viz., COLN. HENRY EMBRY, SR., of Prince George Co., Va. Only a few of the old Prince George records are left. The clerk of Prince George County writes me there are only four mentions of HENRY EMBRY, viz.:

Oct. 28, 1715, mem. of survey of 239 A., p. 752;

Oct., 1719, mem. of survey of 400 A., p. 755;

Oct. 17, 1723, mem. of survey of 162 A., p. 763;

Oct. 18, 1723, mem. of survey of 129 A., p. 763.

We find from the Virginia land books that about this time, and later, HENRY EMBRY patented a great many grants of land, viz.:

1720-22, in Prince George Co., two grants, 639 A.;

1726-51, in Brunswick Co., eight grants, 2,305 A.;

1748, in Lunenburg Co., one grant, 237 A.

There were also patented by William Embry, 1751-55, in Lunenburg Co., two grants, 519 A.; and by HENRY EMBRY, JR., 1755, in Lunenburg Co., one grant, 400 A.

Also from the Prince George Co. records we find that "At court held December 13, 1715, HENRY EMBRY and others were paid rewards for wolves' heads."—Va. Hist. Mag., January, 1912, p. 87.

This Coln. HENRY EMBRY, Sr., was evidently the grandfather of the wife of JOHN COLEMAN. It is so stated in his will. He died in 1763, his will having been recorded on September 26, 1763, in Brunswick Co. From all the circumstances we know of his life we may assume that he was born about 1690. When the records of Brunswick County begun in 1732, he was evidently one of the most prominent citizens of that county. In that year he was a vestryman of St. Andrew's parish, and Justice of the Peace. He also held the offices of Sheriff, Colonel of Militia, and was a member of the House of Burgesses from Brunswick Co., in 1736-40.

HENRY EMBRY, JR., was a member of the House of Burgesses from Lunenburg in 1748-49, and William Embry held the same office in 1754-58. The last two were his sons.

The will of COLN. HENRY EMBRY, SR., indicates that he had four children, viz.:

HENRY EMBRY, JR., b. about 1720, d. 1756, m. PRISCILLA ——— (probably Blount), our ancestor;

William Embry, d. (will) 1760, m. Elizabeth ———;

Mary Embry, m. ——— Merritt; daughter (name not known), m. ——— Elliott.

The will shows that his wife, MARTHA ———, survived him, but both of his sons, and his daughter, Mrs. Elliott, died before the will was made on July 14, 1762, leaving of his children only his daughter. Mrs. Mary Embry Merritt, to survive him. See abstract of his will on file.

His granddaughter, MARY EMBRY, daughter of HENRY EMBRY, JR., was married to JOHN COLEMAN after the deaths of her father (1756), and her grandfather (1763), and before 1771. The records show that in 1771 they had been married and were living in Brunswick County on land inherited from her grandfather. In 1781 JOHN COLEMAN was member of the Legislature from Halifax County, showing they had moved there. And on September 15, 1784, they sold to Richard Elliot, possibly her sister's husband, for £1,500, current money, 778 acres of land in Brunswick County inherited from her grandfather.

HENRY EMBRY, JR., and his wife, PRISCILLA, had at least two children, viz.:

MARY EMBRY, who married JOHN COLEMAN, as stated, and

Sarah Embry, m. 1st, Issac Read, issue, Priscilla Read; 2nd. Thos. Scott, issue Wm. Coleman Scott.

It is probable that PRISCILLA, wife of HENRY EMBRY, JR., was formerly Priscilla Blount, Blount being a prominent family in Brunswick, and Priscilla a favorite name in the family. For Blount family see Va. Hist. Mag. Vol. V, p. 202.

There were other families of this name in other parts of Virginia, apparently not closely connected with our line, and with some variation in the spelling. Thus there was a land grant to Ralph Embry in 1662 of 183 acres on branches of Poropotank Swamp, in Gloucester Co.; another of 400 acres to John Embre on February 10, 1448, in Orange Co.; another of 482 acres to Robert Embry in 1761, and one of 10 acres to Thomas and Robert Embry in 1792, in Fauquier County. This Fauquier family,, apparently, not related to us, has now a prominent representative in Judge W. S. Embrey, of Fredericksburg, with whom the writer has had a pleasant correspondence.

THE COLEMAN FAMILY

CHARLES⁵ BASKERVILL married ELIZABETH ANNE COLEMAN. This name has had from the earliest times many representatives in Virginia, and there seem to be several families with apparently no connection. This makes our search for information more difficult, and we have not succeeded in tracing our connection with the family very far back. But we find a good deal about the Colemans earlier, and give some records, which may affect us.

We find in Hotten's lists two Coleman immigrants in 1635, viz.:

William Coleman, aged 16, in the ship "Assurance," and
John Coleman, aged 40, in the ship "Expedition."

Also the following records:

Henry Coleman, 1632-42, Elizabeth City Co., 4 land grants;

William Coleman, 1635, Elizabeth City Co., one land grant;

John Coleman, 1642, Charles City Co., one land grant;

John Coleman, 1645, York Co. records, judgment;

John Coleman, 1714-16, Prince George Co., two deeds;

John Coleman, and Mary, his wife, 1725, Prince George Co., deed;

John Coleman, 1724, Prince George County, land grant;

Francis Coleman, 1716-24, Prince George Co., 3 land grants;

William Coleman, 1725, Prince George County, deed;

William Coleman, 1717-37, Prince George County, 6 grants.

From Hening's Statutes, 1, 223, we find that on October 7th, 1634, Henry Coleman was excommunicated for thirty days "for using scornful speeches, and for putting his hat on in church, when according to the order of the court he was to acknowledge and ask forgiveness for his offence."

We find many other Coleman records, but they do not seem to apply to our family.

With this meagre information it seems very probable that John Coleman, of Prince George County, who was married to Mary ———, between 1714 and 1725, was the father of JOHN COLEMAN, probably born about 1720, who married MARY EMBRY, daughter of HENRY EMBRY, JR., as stated, some time between 1763, the date of the death of her grandfather, HENRY EMBRY, SR., and 1771, when the records of Brunswick County show that she and her husband, JOHN COLEMAN, were living on her inherited estate in that county.

JOHN COLEMAN was member of the Vestry, Antrim's P., Halifax Co., after 1752.—Meade's Churches.

In 1781 JOHN COLEMAN was a member of the House of Delegates from Halifax Co., showing they had moved to that county. And in 1784 JOHN COLEMAN and MARY EMBRY, his wife, sold to Richd. Elliott the estate in Brunswick Co., which she had inherited from her grandfather.

In the first census of the United States, taken at intervals from 1783 to 1790, in Halifax Co., we find JOHN COLEMAN, four whites (in his family), and fifty-eight blacks (slaves).

Their son was COLN. HENRY EMBRY COLEMAN, a prominent citizen of Halifax County, whose name does not appear in this census, he probably being included in his father's family. From the Va. Hist. Mag. IV, 397, we find from an official letter: "I find that in ye year 1780 part of ye (public) grain in Halifax was sold by Coln. Coleman," doubtless Coln. H. E. Coleman.

COLN. HENRY EMBRY COLEMAN married ANNE GORDON, daughter of THOMAS and MARGARET (MURRAY) GORDON (See Gordon family), and had a large family of children as given in the following table—who were of the highest standing in their community. They were the writer's great aunts and great uncles, of whom he knew something during his childhood, and has pleasant recollections. But in this little sketch we can only give the following very imperfect table.

Opposite p. 122.

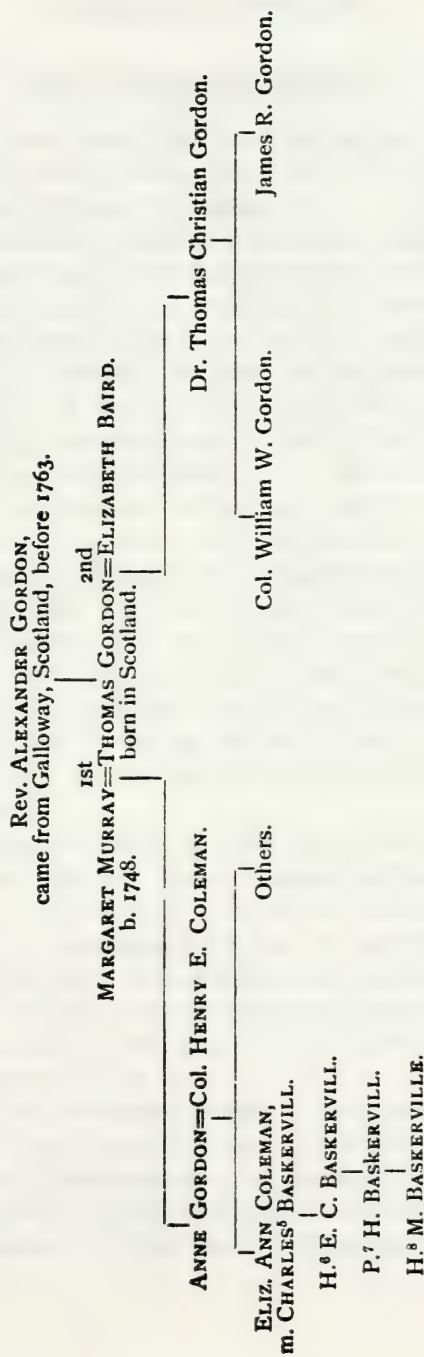
The following interesting information is kindly given by Mrs. Lilian Baskervill Graham, daughter of Col. Wm.⁶ Baskervill:

"Our great-grandfather, Henry Embra Coleman, attended Hampden Sidney College [and doubtless graduated there]. He was an officer in the War of 1812, and also a juror in the trial of Aaron Burr [in 1807.]

"My father [Col. Wm. Baskervill], when a boy, lived at Woodlawn, in Halifax Co., with his grandparents, and went to school with his uncles, two of whom were near his age. He has told me of the stern, erect bearing of his grandmother [formerly Anne Gordon], whom he was in awe of, and of her pride of ancestry. Also that she said that the commander of the Scots Grays at Waterloo was her cousin.

"My old mammy, Evelina [whom the writer remembers very well], was the little maid of our great-grandmother, Mary Eaton [Mrs. William⁴ Baskervill], who at her death left her to my father."

GORDON FAMILY TABLE.



THE GORDON FAMILY

COLN. HENRY EMBRA COLEMAN, of Halifax County, married ANNE (NANCY) GORDON, daughter of THOMAS GORDON and MARGARET (MURRAY) GORDON.

My information in regard to the earlier members of this family is taken from a letter and statement kindly sent me by Mr. Armstead C. Gordon, of Staunton, Va., placed on file.

REV. ALEXANDER GORDON, of Galloway, Scotland, the first of this family in America, emigrated to Virginia before 1763, and was Rector of Antrim Parish, Halifax Co., Va., from which after 1774 he moved about the time of the Revolutionary War to Blandford, near Petersburg, Va. He seems to have retired from the ministry about this time (Meade's Old Churches, Vol. II, p. 10). He was probably a relative of Samuel Gordon, of Blandford, a merchant there for many years, an important man of the place, and a vestryman of Bristol Parish, whose tombstone in old Blandford churchyard shows him to have been of "Craig, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, North Britain." (8 Hen. Stats., p. 610; Slaughter's Bristol Parish, pp. 82-201; Wm. & Mary Quarterly, Vol. VI, p. 25; Bristol Parish Register, in library of Va. Hist. Soc.)

In his letter of March 18, 1908, to me, Mr. Armstead C. Gordon states: The REV. ALEX. GORDON, father of THOMAS GORDON, your progenitor, was one of the Border Gordons of Scotland, and the indications are that he was of the family of Earliston in Galloway, that produced the noble Sir William Gordon, of Earliston, who was executed for participation in "The Fifteen" (the Jacobite insurrection of 1715 ending at the battle of Preston.—P. H. B.)

There is in the writer's library a story called "The Men of the Moss-Hags," being a history of adventures taken from the papers of William Gordon, of Earlistoun, in Galloway," by S. R. Crockett, in which the Gordons of Earliston figure, and which is illustrative of the period and country. It is worth reading.

Resuming Mr. Gordon's letter, "Some years ago I had a correspondence with the then Sir William Gordon, of Earlstoun, now dead, who was at that time very old and had been one of the 'Six Hundred at Balcalava.' But he was unable to give me what I sought concerning the Earlstoun family, many of the family papers having been burned in a fire at Earlstoun.

"REV. ALEXANDER GORDON married in Scotland, but the name of his wife is unknown. They had at least one son, THOMAS GORDON, of Blandford, who was born in Galloway, and came to Virginia as a youth with his father. One of his descendants by his second marriage, a granddaughter, owned at one time a Bible that belonged to him, containing the inscription, 'Thomas Gordon, Galloway.' This Bible with other family relics was lost during the War between the States. Among these relics was a silver snuff box, once the property of THOMAS GORDON, on which was engraved a dexter hand arising out of a wreath, and grasping a drawn sword, with the motto 'Dread God.' This is the crest of the Gordons of Earlstoun." The arms are:

Arms: Azure on besant (coin) between three boar's heads erased or.

Crest: A dexter hand issuing out of a wreath grasping a sword drawn.

Motto: Dread God.

THOMAS GORDON married first MARGARET ("PEGGY") MURRAY, born 1748, (see Murray Family) and by this marriage had a daughter, ANNE ("NANCY") GORDON, who married, as stated, COLN. HENRY EMBRA COLEMAN.

THOMAS GORDON's second wife was Elizabeth Baird, and their issue was Dr. Thomas Christian Gordon, of Essex Co., Va., who was the father of the late Coln. W. W. Gordon, and of Mr. James R. Gordon, of Richmond, Va.

There were several Alexander Gordons, who came to Virginia about the same time, and our Rev. Alexander Gordon is not to be confounded with the others. As previously stated, MARGARET MURRAY married THOMAS GORDON, son of REV. ALEXANDER GORDON. Also Mary Murray, younger sis-

ter of Margaret, b. 22nd February, 1754, d. 1823, married first Alexander Gordon, a merchant of Petersburg, Va., and a native of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. She afterwards married secondly Coln. Wm. Davies, and from this marriage was descended Bishop Whittle. (Slaughter's Bristol Parish, p. 201).

Again Alexander Gordon, a native of Scotland, married Susanna, daughter of Rev. Mingo and Lucy Mary (Marye) Marshall, the latter born on the Atlantic Ocean on October 10th, 1729, being daughter of Rev. James Marye and Letitia Staige, his wife. He was a native of Rouen, Normandy, France, and was at first a Romish priest there, but became Protestant, fled to England in 1729, and took Church of England orders (see Va. Hist. Coll., Vol. V., p. 186, Va. Hist. Soc. library).

The following sketch of the Gordons in Scotland, taken from a newspaper clipping, may interest members of the family:

The earliest of the name was Richard of Gordon, Lord of the Barony of Gordon, in Merse, prior to 1150. Other Gordons figure in history besides Bertram de Gordon, whose arrow at Chalons, in 1199, wounded Richard of England.

Adam Gordon, who married his cousin Alicia —, was sent by Alexander III, with Louis of France, to Palestine, where he was killed. His grandson, Sir Adam, is the ancestor from whom all the Gordons of Scotland are descended. He was killed at Halidon Hill. His son, Sir Alexander, was the first named of Huntly.

Sir Adam Gordon, tenth in descent of Gordon and Huntly, had a daughter who married a son of Seton of that ilk, and their son, Alexander, assumed the name of Gordon, and later became Earl of Huntly.

The third earl, Alexander, fell at Flodden. George, the fourth earl, was killed at Carrichie in 1562, when attempting to get the Queen out of the hands of the Earl of Moray. George, the sixth Earl of Huntly, was created a Marquis in 1599. George, the second marquis, was Captain of the Scottish Guard of Louis XIII; lost his head at Edinburgh in 1649

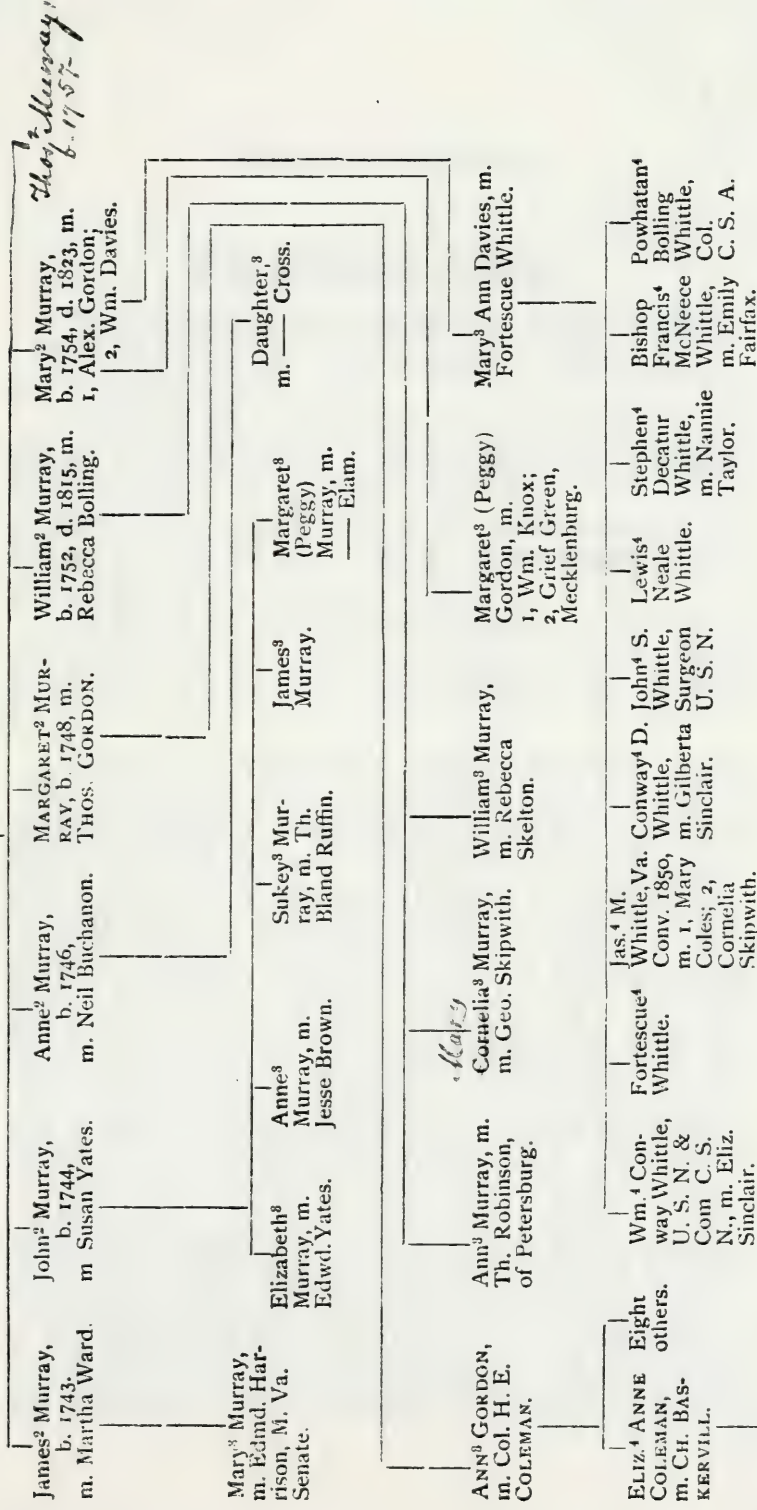
for his loyalty to the cause of Charles I. George, the fourth marquis, was created Duke and a great stirring event in Scottish history was his defence of the Castle of Edinburgh for James VII. With George, the fifth duke, the title became extinct, but the Marquisate of Huntly went to the Earl of Aboyne, descended from George, son of George, the second Marquis of Huntly. The Earls of Aberdeen, created 1682, are descended from Patrick Gordon of Methlic, who fell at the battle of Arbroath, 1445. Two regiments, named the Gordon Highlanders, were raised from this clan. The first, Eighty-first, formed 1777, the second 1792. The Seventy-fifth were the heroes of Dargais.

The Gordon coat-of-arms, is a shield divided in four parts with (1), three wild boar's heads, (2) three lion's heads, (3) crescents and (4) stars. The whole is supported by two lions. The word "Bydand" (which is Anglo-Saxon, and means abiding, to abide or endure) is across the top of the whole coat, while the motto, "Animo non Astutia" (translated—"By wisdom not by craft") is underneath.

This coat-of-arms is the original which came from the Earl of Huntly, and to which all the Gordons are entitled, but the Aberdeen branch uses only the shield, without the two lions on the sides, and has the word "Bydand" underneath. The Aberdeen branch is the one that scattered.

MURRAY FAMILY TABLE.

JAMES¹ MURRAY=ANNE BOLLING,
d. 1792. b. 1718.



H.⁵ E. C. BASKERVILL=I. A. HAMILTON. Eight others.

P.⁶ H. BASKERVILL.

THE MURRAY FAMILY

THOMAS GORDON, of Bristol Parish, married MARGARET ("PEGGY") MURRAY, b. 1748, daughter of JAMES MURRAY, and ANNE BOLLING, his wife.

"JAMES MURRAY was a native of Scotland, and of the lineage of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of England, the celebrated English jurist. He (JAMES MURRAY) perpetuated the name of the ancestral seat in Scotland in that of his home, 'Athol,' near Petersburg, Va." (Slaughter's Bristol Parish. p. 199).

He was of the ancient family and clan of Murray, of which the Dukes of Athol were the chiefs. The following is from Lower's Dictionary of Family Names, in the Va. State Library:

"Murray, the founder of the clan of Sutherland, settled in the twelfth century in the province of Murref, Moray, or Moravia (Scotland), comprehending the modern counties of Murray or Elgin, and parts of Inverness and Banff, whence the family for several generations assumed the name of Murref, or De Moravia, which they retained, even after their occupation of Sudrland, or Sutherland, and their elevation to that earldom (Ruymers Federa), in March 20. 1367. They subsequently assumed the name of Sutherland. The people did the same, and the names of Murray and Sutherland still distinguish the bulk of the population near Dunrobin, although to a stranger this would scarcely appear obvious through their soubriquets Bain (white), Gow (Smith), Roy (red), &c."

In the year 1600 James VI of Scotland (afterwards also James I of England), as a reward for his life having been saved by Sir David Murray from an attempt upon it by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, presented to him Scone Abbey, or Scone Palace, on the Tay, near Perth. It was erected into a temporal lordship in his favor, and he (Sir David Murray) was afterwards created Viscount of Stormont. The great

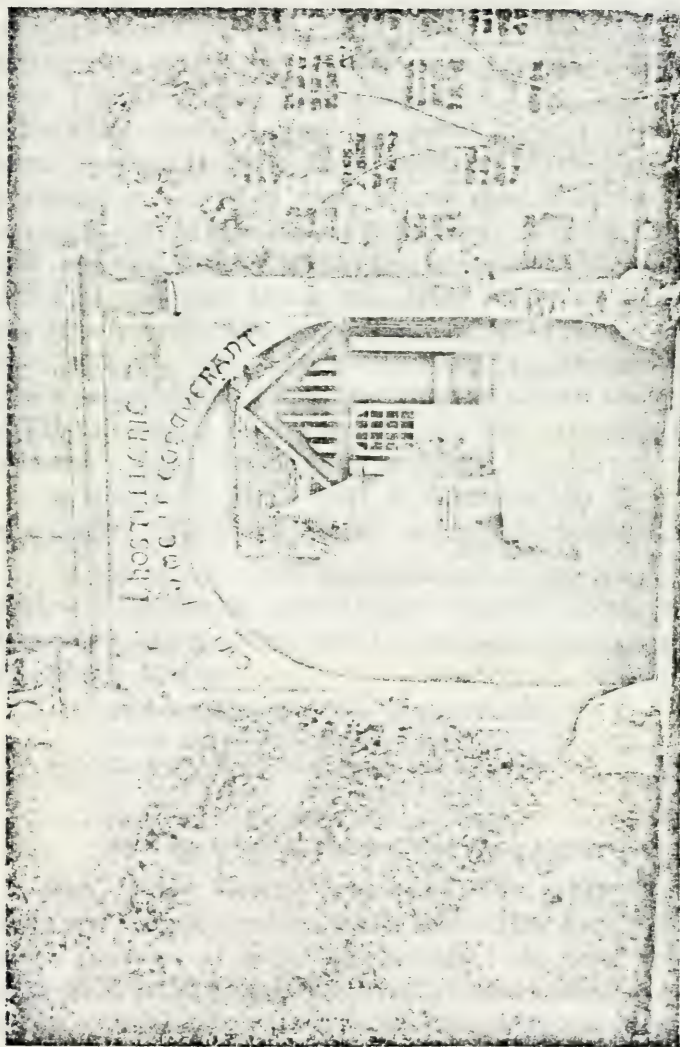
chief justice, the Earl of Mansfield, a younger son of the fifth Viscount Stormont, was born at Scone, and the Scottish peerage is now merged into the British earldom. The Viscounts of Stormont had a residence near the abbey, and hence known as the Palace of Scone. The present palace was erected on the same site in the beginning of this century.

Scone (pronounced Scoon), is said to have been the political capital of the Pictish monarchy, probably a hundred years or more before King Kenneth Macalpine (844-860), who united the Picts and Scots. The abbey was founded in 1115 by Alexander I, succeeding the ancient monastery, which was built probably in the beginning of the 10th century.

This Scone Abbey is a very famous place. In the olden time it was the residence of the Kings of Scotland, who were crowned there on the "Stone of Destiny," which is supposed to be the stone pillow, on which Jacob slept at Bethel. Numbers of legends are extant as to how the stone found its way from Bethel to Scotland. For a time it rested on the top of the sacred Hill of Tara, and on it the Kings of Ireland were crowned. But from Erin it was mysteriously conveyed to Scotland more than a thousand years ago, and by King Kenneth II placed on the ground at Scone. King Edward I of England invaded Scotland in 1296, carried off the stone, and placed it in Westminster Abbey, where it has been ever since, and has been seen and touched by thousands of American tourists, and where every English sovereign since the days of Edward II to Edward VII has been crowned.

Scone Palace has twice been destroyed—on the first occasion by Edward I, and on the second by John Knox. There are portions of it, however, that are more than a thousand years old, and it is full of historic relics, including a piece of embroidery by Mary, Queen of Scots, while she was a prisoner at Loch Leven. As stated, it has been in possession of the Murrays since 1600.

While the exact relationship of our ancestor, JAMES MURRAY, of Bristol Parish, to William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, can not be positively established, yet it seems certain that they



ENTRANCE TO THE OLD INN AT DIVER.

were of the same lineage. The knowledge of this has been handed down in the family, and there can be no reasonable doubt of it. They were close contemporaries, the former seeming to be a little older, and there could have been little difference in their ages. According to Chamber's Encyclopedia, William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, England, was fourth son of Andrew, Viscount Stormont, born at Perth, Scotland, March 2nd, 1704, graduated at Oxford in 1730, became chief justice in 1756, was made Earl of Mansfield in 1776, retired from the bench in 1788 and died in 1793. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica he was born March 2nd, 1705, (latter doubtless the new style), fourth son, and eleventh child, at Scone, Perthshire, of David, 5th Viscount Stormont, "a nobleman whose family possessions had shrunk within so narrow limits, that he had to bring up his numerous family with exceeding strict economy." Lord Mansfield left no family.

In "Old Edinburgh," by F. M. Watkeys, Vol. II, p. 187, in a chapter "Belles and Beaux," we find the following:

"In the middle of the eighteenth century the beauty and fashion of Edinburgh resorted to the Assembly Rooms in Old Assembly Close presided over by the famed and autocratic Miss Nickie Murray.

'Then the Assembly Close received the fair,
Order and elegance presided there,
Each gay Right Honourable had her place,
To walk a minuet with becoming grace;
No racing to the dance with rival hurry,
Such was thy sway, O famed Miss Nicky Murray.'

Miss Nickie Murray, who ruled with aristocratic severity over these Assemblies, was a sister of the Earl of Mansfield. She lived in Bailie Fyfe's Close, and there finished young lady cousins from the country, who wished to enter society. On hearing a young lady's name pronounced for the first time she would say, 'Miss ——, of what?' If no territorial addition could be made, she manifestly cooled. Seated on a raised throne in despotic dignity she with a wave of her

fan silenced the musicians, when it became time for the festivities to cease."

Interesting historical references to the Murray family are quite numerous, and there are prominent representatives now in Scotland and England, so that this sketch might be prolonged farther. But what has been recorded is doubtless sufficient to show the position of the family. It is to be regretted that we can not definitely trace back our Murray lineage.

The first record that we have of our ancestor, JAMES MURRAY, is that he was ^{appointed to} in the vestry of Bristol Parish, Va., in 1746. He continued in this vestry until his death in 1772, ⁶⁴⁷ and was a warden, certainly most of the time. The vestry book of Bristol Parish shows when his death occurred, and the appointment of his successor. There were many other Murrays in Virginia prior to this, and the Virginia land books show the following grants to them, viz.:

- In 1671, to David Murray, 113 A. in Lower Norfolk;
- In 1690, to James Murray, 50 A. in Nansemond Co.;
- In 1712, to James Murray, 540 A. in Prince George Co.;
- In 1755, to James Murray, 414 A. in Lunenburg Co.;
- In 1756, to James Murray, 181 A. in Prince George Co.;
- In 1760, to Richard Murray, 800 A. in Cumberland Co.;
- In 1762, to James Murray, 95 A. in Caroline Co.;
- In 1762, to James Murray, 2,183 A. in Halifax Co.;
- In 1765, to James Murray, 11, 8, 12 A. (3 grants) in

Lunenburg Co.;

In 1765, to James Murray, 20 A. in Prince George Co.

The first three must have been made to other people, but the others to James Murray in Prince George, Lunenburg, and Halifax Co., may have been to our ancestor, as the Gordons, and Colemans, lived in Halifax County. But the Prince George records being lost this matter can not be traced.

Governor Wyndham Robinson in his "Pocahontas" says:

"The habits of the family in Virginia were not such as to build up their fortunes anew. Eminently free from all vices, they sympathized with all who suffered, and were unbounded

in their liberality and lavish hospitality. William² Murray, son of JAMES¹ MURRAY, was from a distinguished stateliness, yet engaging simplicity of carriage lovingly called 'The Old Duke.' In his family I was at a second home, and surely if there ever was one, over which the spirits of benevolence, hospitality, loving kindness, and unselfishness, poured unstinted their sweet influences, it was this."

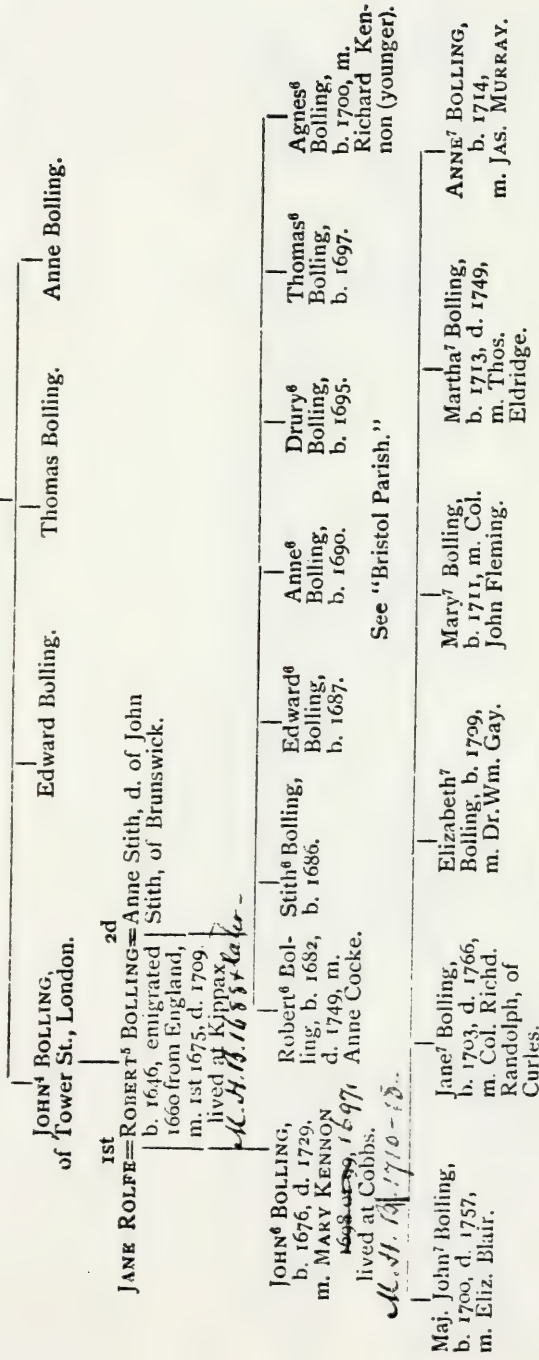
Tables of descent from James¹ Murray are very fully given in Robertson's Pocahontas, and Slaughter's Bristol Parish, both in our library. For convenience are appended some selections.

BOLLING FAMILY TABLE (CONTINUED)—VIRGINIAN.

TRISTAM¹ BOLLING, of Bradford, County York, England.

EDWARD² BOLLING=MAGDALENE, daughter of GABRIELL GREENE,
of Bradford, in Horsford, County York.

ROBERT³ BOLLING, of London=ANNE, daughter of THOMAS CLARKE,
saddler and silk throwster, living 1633. of London.



See "Pocahontas."

See Murray Table.



BOLLING FAMILY TABLE—ENGLISH.

Tristram Bolling, in service of King John (1199-1216), received the Bolling property.

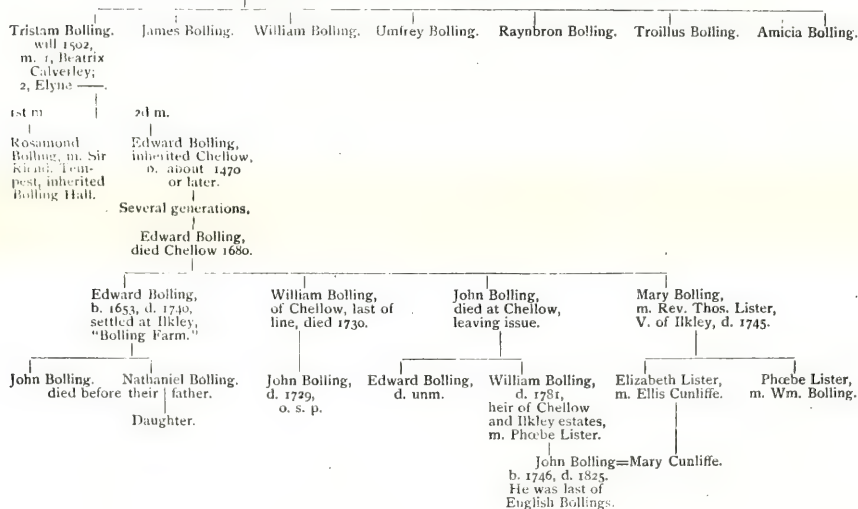
William de Bolling, Lord of Manor (Bolling), 1296-1316.

Johannes de Bolling, Commissioner of Array, York county, 1318.

Robert Bolling, m. Elizabeth Thornton, 1349.

Johannes Bolling, of Bolling, taxed 1379.

Robert Bolling, in battle of Towton, March 29, 1461, m. Isabel — (ten children).



Opposite p. 133.

BOLLING CHRONOLOGY.

About A. D. 1200, Bolling Manor was granted by King John to Tristram Bolling.

In 1502 it was inherited by Rosamond Bolling, wife of Sir Richard Tempest, and passed to the Tempest family.

In 1649 it was sold to the Lindley Woods, and passed from the family.

In 1660 Robert Bolling emigrated to Virginia.

In 1730 the last of the Chellow (England) Bollings died.

In 1825 the last of the Ilkley (England) Bollings, apparently the last in England, died.

There were Bollings in London, of whom we know nothing. In the Bradford Parish Church marriage registers under date of November 22, 1722, is the following entry: "John Bolling, parish of St. Bartolphs [London], and Ann Oakes, cf Bolling [Bradford], spinster."

THE BOLLING FAMILY

JAMES MURRAY (died 1772) married ANNE BOLLING (born 1718), daughter of JOHN BOLLING (b. 1676, d. 1729), and MARY KENNON BOLLING (born before 1678).

Governor Wyndham Robertson in his "Pocahontas" states: "ANNE BOLLING lived to a great age and was of the large statue, high courage, and awe inspiring bearing of her great Indian progenitor, Powhatan."

From "Histories of Bolton and Bowling (Townships of Bradford)," [Yorkshire, England], printed in Bradford in 1891, in the Virginia State Library, we get the following history of the Bollings in England:

Bolling is the more ancient form and is retained by the family, while the name of the township has become Bowling, and is still so.

The township of Bowling contains 1561 acres, and is now a part of the borough of Bradford. Formerly it consisted of a manorial estate, of which the Bolling family were owners, upon which there was a large mansion, Bolling Hall, for centuries occupied by the Bolling family.

Bolling Hall, so long the residence of the Bollings, the Tempests, and the Lindley Woods, is in its associations and style of architecture the most interesting relic of a past age left in the immediate vicinity of Bradford. The hall is a large majestic building, with a centre and two deep wings to the North, and has been built at different periods. The South front, opening to the garden, is terminated by two square towers of considerable but uncertain antiquity. The rest may be assigned to the Tempests in the reign of Elizabeth. Within the towers are two deeply embayed windows, and between them the hall, which has one vast window of many square headed lights. It is about thirty feet long, and has a plain plaster ceiling, which probably conceals a fine oaken roof. This is the old hall. The present building is the same,

somewhat altered. In the book is a picture of the hall as it was about 1750, or a little later, which is interesting. "The chief feature of interest is the central hall, in which there is a mantelpiece of carved oak, reaching to the ceiling. It is supported by two fluted columns, which support a canopy, ornamented with oak and vine leaves, and contains two portraits painted on panels, said to be those of Lady Rosamond, the last of the Bollings of Bolling Hall, and her husband, Sir Richard Tempest. These portraits are said to have been painted from the originals in early life, and if so, they are in a remarkable state of preservation." In the book is a picture of the mantelpiece. It (the mantel) seems to have been erected during the reign of James I, but the portraits may have been earlier, and taken from a former work, as Sir Richard Tempest died in 1537. The walls of the old part of the building are of great thickness. A private chapel was once attached to it.

It is said that Bolling Hall was once protected by a moat, and surrounded by an extensive park, which from the history of the neighborhood seems very probable. There is evidence that a deer park formed part of the Bolling estate in very early times.

It is said to have had the traditional ghost, and during the second siege of Bradford in the civil wars, Bolling Hall was occupied by the Earl of New Castle, the royalist general, as his headquarters.

By the will of Tristram Bolling, proved August 2, 1502, the manor of Bolling passed to his daughter Rosamond, and her husband, Sir Richard Tempest, while his son inherited the estate of Chellow. The Tempests held Bolling Hall for some generations, and then it passed to the Lindley Woods, doubtless also descendants, although this is not clearly stated. After this family vacated it, the house was sub-divided into sections and tenanted by various people. The last occupant, Mr. J. M. Tankard, worthily revived the prestige of the hall. He added many articles of antique furniture, armour, pictures, &c., with which the hall was well stocked. "At his death, in 1887,

the whole were disposed of" (doubtless sold). Bolling Hall, in 1891, belonged to Mr. John Paley, of Ampton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, his father, the late Rev. G. B. Paley, having been the eldest son of Mr. J. G. Paley, who purchased the estate in 1834. The hall was then (1891) the residence of Mr. Arthur D. Ellis, manager of the Bowling Iron Works.

The Bollings, of course, had a coat-of-arms, or "family shield." There were Bolling coats-of-arms in the stained glass windows of Bolling Hall at one time, but they were removed about 1825 by Thos. Mason, Esqr., when he sold the hall, and placed in his new home of Copt Hewick Hall, where they remained in 1891, though somewhat broken. The following is a description and sketch of the Bolling shield:

"Sable on an escutcheon argent three emmets with an orle of seven martlets of the second." Of these words "sable" means black; "escutcheon" means shield; "argent" means silver or white; "emmets" means ants; "orle" means outside band; "martlets" means martins or swallows (birds).

Now we will take up the Bolling family. The Bollings were not only the most important family of the township, but were also of considerable repute in this part of Yorkshire generally. The proofs of this are numerous. From evidences collected by Mr. Empsall and presented to the Bradford Antiquarian Society, illustrating the entire history of this family, we learn that toward the close of the twelfth century one Tristram Bolling was in the service of King John, and was largely concerned in his interests, and as a reward he received the property in Bolling. To this circumstance is ascribed the rise of the family.

In Kirby's Inquest (1296) William de Bolling is described as holding three "carucates" (each 80 acres) of land in Bolling, and shortly after as lord of the manor, which his descendants held for several centuries.

In a copy of parliamentary writs we find "William de Bolling certified to a writ tested at Clepstone, 5th March, 1316, as lord of the township of Bowling, in the county of York."

"Johannes de Bolling, of Bolling, one of the Commissioners of Array, in the wapentake (a county division) of Morley, in the county of York. Commission tested at York, 25th September, 1318."

By the marriage of Robert Bolling to Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thornton in 1349 the Bolling estate was increased by the addition of the manors of Thornton, Allerton, and Denholme.

In the reign of Richard II, in 1379, in order to raise money, a tax was laid upon such as were able to pay it. From this Poll or Head Tax we find a list of twenty persons in Bolling subject to taxation, giving their names. Of these "Johannes de Bollyng, Esquier, and uxor (wife)" were taxed 6s. 8d., and the other nineteen, their names being given, 4d. each, so that his taxes were more than those of the other nineteen, and he was styled "esquire."

"Passing over (part of) a century we come upon an interesting episode in the past history of Bolling, namely, the attainder for high treason of one Robert Bolling, and the confiscation of his estates. In the Wars of the Roses many of the landowners of this neighborhood were implicated, and none more deeply than Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall. Like many others in Yorkshire he espoused the cause of the Lancastrians under the banner of Lord Clifford, of Skipton Castle, and was at the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, March 29th, 1461. In that sanguinary encounter 36,000 men were slain, and the Lancastrians were utterly defeated. The result was very disastrous to the Bollings. For the part taken in it by Robert Bolling he was convicted of high treason, attainted by order of Parliament, and deprived of his estates, the manor of Bolling being made over to a partisan of the King named Thomas Radclyfe. Robert addressed a petition to King Edward IV in 1475, suing for clemency on the ground that his action had been 'only by compulsion.' Pardon was granted to him, but he and his family were reduced to great straits, until finally his estates were recovered, after which he added much to them."

Opposite p. 137.

The Bolling Chapel in the Bradford Parish Church is situated on the South aisle, adjoining the chancel, and until recently was separated from the body of the church by an iron railing. The chapel is supposed to be contemporary with the church, as it is referred to in the Bolling wills.

In addition to the Bolling and Tempest burials there are in the chapel the remains of several members of the Lindley Wood family, the Masons, and the Paleys. By arrangement in 1879 with Rev. G. B. Paley, then owner of the freehold, the chapel was converted into a clergy vestry, and this is still permitted. the owners of Bolling Hall still retaining the freehold. Hist. of Bowling, 1891.

Robert Bolling made his will at Bolling Hall in October, 1485, desiring to be buried before the altar of Bradford Church, to which he left benefactions. He mentioned his wife, Isabel, for whom he provided; his daughter, Amicia, and his younger sons, "Jamys, William, Umfrey, Raynbron, and Troillus"; and later his oldest son "Trystam Bolling, son and heir," who inherited the landed property, including the manors of Bolling and Thornton, and lands in Little Bolling, Bradford, Clayton, Allerton, Wiilsden, Hainworth, Horton, and Denholme.

Tristram Bolling, the eldest son, married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Wm. Calverley, of Calverley. He was a man of great courage, and was a loyal adherent to the Lancastrian party. He fought by the side of his father at Towton, but being young, escaped farther consequences than the disastrous defeat of his party. He died at Chellow, near Manningham, leaving an heiress, (daughter) Rosamond, who became the wife of Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell. His will, executed April 7th, recorded August 2, 1502, is given in the History of Bowling. He left the bulk of his estate to his daughter Rosamond, including the manor of Bolling, although he had a son, Edward, who succeeded him in the Chellow estates, which comprised the manor of Chellow, and a substantial residence. The Bollings continued at Chellow for a very long period, Chellow being a hamlet of the township of Heaton, and a separate manor at the time of the Domesday Survey. Edward Bolling, just mentioned, was succeeded there by his son Tristram.

The last of this branch of the Bollings in the male line was William Bolling, to whose memory a monument was erected in the Bradford Parish Church. He was living at Chellow in 1698, and died in 1730. His son, John Bolling died in 1729, before his father. He left a widow, but no children.

A branch of the Bollings migrated to Ilkley, and resided there before 1690, but the last of the male line died in 1740.

Finally one John Bolling, descended from the Ilkley family, died in 1825, the last of the line in England, and only the Virginia representatives were left to sustain the family name.

A short sketch, "Memoirs of the Bolling Family," was written by Robert Bolling, born 1738, a great grandson of Col. Robert Bolling and his wife, Jane Rolfe," of Chellowe, Buckingham Co., Va. His father, Major John Bolling, was for thirty years in the House of Burgesses. Robert Bolling, author of the sketch, was educated at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, by the celebrated Dr. Clarke, and was learned in many languages. He named his estate in Buckingham Co., Va., "Chellow," after one of the family seats in England, which would seem to indicate that the Virginia branch came from the "Chellow" branch in England. The sketch was written in French, and was not printed until after the death of the author. In 1803 it was translated and printed and later an appendix of interesting notes was added. The sketch is now rare and quite valuable. The writer has a copy with the appendix of notes. The following extract, though somewhat a repetition of the extract from the History of Bowling, is from a different point of view, and is interesting:

"The Bolling Family is very ancient. ROBERT BOLLING, Esqr., in the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483) possessed the elegant house of *Bolling Hall*, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, England, where many generations of his ancestors lived in the enjoyment of private life. After his death he was buried in the family vault in the Church of Bradford, recommending his soul to the most Holy Trinity, to the Holy Virgin, and to all the Saints. It is probable that his family had been benefactors of that church, and even had built it, since its coat-of-arms alone was engraved upon it. This ROBERT BOLLING died in 1485, and was succeeded by many others, of the names of Tristram, Nathaniel, &c., until at last Bolling Hall passed in succession to the family of the Tempests.

"*Bolling Hall* is situated at the distance of one mile from Bradford, and nine from Halifax, in the midst of fine scenery

at the head of an extensive fertile valley, bounded by luxuriant hills, waving over each other, and overtopped to the North by the barren heights of Rumble's Moor. At the foot of these glides the river Aire, which has its origin in the small lake of Malham-water in Craven. The house, a large majestic building, with a centre and two deep wings to the North, has been built at very different periods. The South front, opening to extensive gardens, is terminated by two square towers of considerable but uncertain antiquity. The West tower, decidedly the most ancient, the walls of which are five feet thick, was, it is conjectured, originally the entrance to an inner court, no traces of which now remain. The rest of the building may be safely assigned to the age of Elizabeth, or probably to that of her immediate successor, as in one of the lodging rooms in this part of the house is the date '1615' over the fireplace. It was doubtless erected by one of the Tempest family, who held the estate at least a century and a half."

The following is from "Jones Views of the Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c.," London, 1829. "*Bolling*, as it was originally spelt, was the manor and residence of a family bearing the same name, from the origin of local surnames, to the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509), when Rosamond, daughter and heiress of Tristram Bolling, married Sir Richard Tempest, of Bracewell, Knight, and thereby took into that family not only Bowling, but [also] the manors of Thornton and Denholme, with lands in Clayton and Oxenhope. In this line it continued till the civil wars of the 17th century, when Richard Tempest, a weak imprudent man, ruined partly by his own extravagancies, and partly by his attachment to the Royal cause, sold the estate to Henry Savile, Esqr., of Thornhill Green, near Wakefield, the immediate ancestor of the present family. In 1668 Mr. Savile disposed of it to Francis Lindley, Esqr., of Gray's Inn, in whose name it continued till 1760, when on failure of issue it descended to Thomas Pigot, Esqr., of Manchester, the heir at law, and was by him settled on

Charles Wood, Esqr., a captain in the Royal Navy, who received a mortal wound September 3rd, 1782, in an engagement between Sir Edward Hughes and a French squadron in the East Indies. On his death the manor of Bowling passed to his son, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., who sold it in 1815 to John Sturges, John Green Paley, and Thos. Mason, Esqrs. And on division of the property in 1821 that part of the estate, on which the hall is situated, along with the manor and a chapel or chantry in Bradford church, attached to the mansion, fell to the share of Mr. Mason."

From the Harleian MSS., Visitation of London, Vol. II, p. 84, we get the following table:

"Tristam ¹ Bollyng of Bradford in Com. Yorke=			
Edward ² Bollyng of Bradford in Com Yorke.		Magdaline, da. of Gabriel Greene in Horsford, Com. Yorke.	
Robert ³ Bollyng of London, sadler and silk throwster now living 1633.		Anne, da. of Thos. Clarke of London.	
John ⁴ Bollyng.	Edward ⁴ Bollyng.	Thomas ⁴ Bollyng.	Arne ⁴ Bollyng.

(Signed) Robt. Bolling."

There is on file in Somerset House, London, 190 Harvey (book of record), the will of ROBERT BOLLING of parish All Hallows, Barking, London, (citizen and throwster)—proved November 13, —, by his relict Anne (the name in the body of the will being Bowling). The conditions, circumstances, and names mentioned in the will identify it as that of ROBERT³ BOLLING above, who signed the table, and also identifies John⁴ Bolling above with JOHN⁴ BOLLING of All Hallows, Barking parish, Tower St., London, the father of ROBERT⁵ BOLLING, born 1646, who emigrated to Virginia in 1660, as described father on. This enables us to extend our Bolling table three generations farther back, but with very little additional information, except merely that of the names.

We have not succeeded in connecting this table with the family history from the History of Bowling. It looks as if Tristram in the table was descended from Edward, who inherited Chellow, but we have no proof of it.

ROBERT⁵ BOLLING, son of JOHN⁴ and MARY BOLLING (of the Bollings formerly of *Bolling Hall*), who lived in the parish of All Halloway or All Hallows, Barking parish, Tower street, London, the first of the name who settled in Virginia, was born in that large city on December 26th, 1646. He arrived in Virginia, when only fourteen years of age, on October 2nd, 1660. In the year 1675 he married JANE ROLFE, daughter of THOMAS ROLFE, a grand daughter of the PRINCESS POCAHONTAS (wife of JOHN ROLFE) whose father was POWHATAN, that Emperor of the Indians, who gave so much trouble to the English at their first establishment in this country. He had by her only one son, JOHN⁶ BOLLING, born January 27th, 1676. After the death of his wife, which happened in a short time, ROBERT⁵ BOLLING married secondly Anne Stith, daughter of John Stith, of Brunswick Co., by whom he had many children, whose posterity is still very numerous.

This ROBERT⁵ BOLLING lived at *Kippax*, in the county of Prince George, and dying on July 17th, 1709, aged 62 years, was buried there. The epitaph on his tombstone reads as follows: "Here lyeth interred, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of ROBERT BOLLING, the son of JOHN and MARY BOLLING, of All Hallows, Barking Parish, Tower Street, London. He was born the 26th of December, in the year 1646, and came to Virginia October the 2nd, 1660, and departed this life the 17th day of July, 1709, aged sixty-two years, six months, and twenty-one dayes."

He was sheriff of Charles City Co. in 1699 (W. and M. Q., Vol. V. p. 276), and a member of the House of Burgesses from Prince George Co. in ¹⁶⁸⁵1704. (Colonial Va. Register).

He probably built his home, Kippax, or Farmingdale, or Farmingdeil, as it was often called, the last in the "Bland Papers," which was situated in Prince George Co. on the

South side of the Appomattox River not far from Petersburg. JOHN⁶ BOLLING, the only child of JANE ROLFE BOLLING, after he was grown, established himself at *Cobbs*, on the North side of the Appomattox, in Chesterfield Co., but ROBERT⁵ BOLLING and his descendants by Anne Stith Bolling, his second wife, continued to live at *Kippax* until Frances Bolling, daughter and heir of Drury Bolling, of Kippax, married in 1739, Theodorick Bland, Sr., of Cawson's, when Kippax passed to the Bland family. Col. Theodorick Bland, Jr., of Revolutionary War fame, inherited Kippax during his father's lifetime, and occupied it, and his family seems to have resided there during the war. The place is mentioned several times in the Bland Papers, where it is called "Farmingdell." The name Kippax is evidently from Kippax Park, Yorkshire, England, the seat of the Bland family (Plantagenet Roll, p. 369).

Our interest in the place is only for a short time, as our ancestor, JOHN⁶ BOLLING, established himself at "Cobb's" probably about 1700.

Dr. Slaughter in "Bristol Parish" says: *Kippax* is now (1879) a desolation. The tombstones are mutilated, carried off, or destroyed. To preserve the remains from farther desecration Mr. Robt. B. Bolling, of Centre Hill in February, 1855, removed them to his vault in Blandford Cemetery.

Cobb's was the seat of JOHN⁶ BOLLING, who was born on January 27, 1676, died in 1729, and married MARY KENNON. It was situated on the North side of the Appomattox, in Chesterfield Co., nine miles below Petersburg, and continued in the possession of this branch of the Bolling family for many generations. Dr. Slaughter says: "The site is beautiful, commanding long reaches up and down the river, with the steeples and other prominent features of Petersburg shining in the distance. Not a trace of the old mansion or of the old tombs is to be seen upon the ground, nor is there a trace of its history in the minds of the people. The tourist, who seeks it, will probably be told by some faithful descendant of Ham that he 'never hearn of Mr. Cobbs.'"

But our interest in Cobb's also is only for a short time, as our ancestress, ANNE BOLLING, daughter of JOHN^o BOLLING, married JAMES MURRAY, and left "Cobb's" to live at "*Athol*," the Murray seat.

JOHN^o BOLLING devoted himself to commerce, and became wealthy. Most of the large estates accumulated by the early, as well as by the late colonists, were from the profits of mercantile transactions, and mechanical trades, practised in addition to farming, which supplied funds for investment in lands. It was not so common for the tobacco planter, who depended solely on his tobacco crop, to become very rich. That crop was so uncertain in its returns that it frequently failed to pay the expenses of the current year. But "merchandising" was more profitable, and many of the planters trained their slaves as carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, etc., and contracted to build dwelling houses, churches, barns, etc. The old wooden structure, St. John's Church, on Church Hill, Richmond, was built by one of the Randolphs, whose slaves did all the work, brick and wood, in its construction.

JOHN^o BOLLING had a gay, lively, and penetrating spirit. He lived at *Cobb's*, where he received all the profits of an immense trade with his countrymen, and of one ~~still~~ greater *still* with the Indians, and enjoyed at the same time all the pleasures of society, for which never was there a person better formed. The following notice of him and his residence will be found in Coln. Wm. Byrd's interesting account of the History of the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina. He says: "At the end of thirty good miles we arrived in the evening at COLN. BOLLING's, where first from a primitive course of life we began to relapse into luxury. This gentleman lives within hearing of the falls of the Appamatuck River, which are very noisy, whenever a flood happens to roll a greater stream than ordinary over the rocks." Byrd Papers, Vol. I, p. 193.

He was a member of the House of Burgesses from Prince George Co. in 1710, 1714, and 1718. (Va. Col. Register).

He married MARY KENNON, daughter of Richard Kennon of "Conjuror's Neck," by whom he had one son and five daughters, as follows:

John^r Bolling, b. January 20, 1700, m. 1, Eliz. Lewis—no children; 2, Eliz. Blair—many children.

Jane^r Bolling, b. 1703, m. Richd. Randolph, of Curles;

Mary^r Bolling, b. 1711, m. Jno. Fleming;

Elizabeth^r Bolling, b. 1709, m. Dr. Wm. Gay;

Martha^r Bolling, b. 1713, m. Thos. Eldridge;

ANNE^r BOLLING, b. 1718, m. JAMES MURRAY.

They have all been blessed with that fruitfulness formerly so desirable, which renders a family numerous, but poor.

He died at Cobb's and was buried there in 1729. The following abstract of his will dated April 29th, 1727, and proved August, 1729, is taken from the Henrico Co. records (Stanard's Abstracts, p. 222):

To wife MARY the plantation (600 A.) he lived on called Cobb's, and the negroes belonging to it for life; also household stuff in general, stock of horses, cattle, &c.; to "Mr. John Fleming, who lately married my daughter Mary," 1207 A. over against Liking (Liking was afterwards Bolling Hall), four negroes, a negro girl, and money (he mentions having promised a portion of £430 to Mary). To daughter Elizabeth Bolling 1200 A. adjoining land given to Fleming, and £200. Lands at Flat Creek and slaves to be divided between daughters Martha and ANNE BOLLING. To grandson, Richard Randolph, £100. All rest of estate to son, John Bolling.

Here our particular interest in the Bolling family ceases, and is transferred with ANNE BOLLING, our ancestor, to the MURRAYS.

The Bolling family continued to be prolific, and intermarried with the best families in the State, such as the Randolphs, Blands, etc., and the present representatives of many names are very numerous.

A continuation of the Bolling genealogy may be found in Memoirs of the "Bolling Family," "Bristol Parish," and "Pocahontas."

We append two tables, ^{p. 133,} one English from History of Bowling, and the other Virginian beginning with the Harleian MSS. statement. We can not connect them, but it seems most probable that Tristram¹ Bolling of the second table was a descendant from Edward Bolling, of Chellow, born about 1470, particularly as Robert Bolling, of Virginia, author of Bolling Memoirs, born in 1738, named his estate in Goochland Co. "Chellow."

THE KENNON FAMILY

MARY KENNON, b. about 1676, d. ———, who married JOHN² BOLLING in 1698 or 1699, was a daughter of RICHARD KENNON, the Immigrant, who founded the family of Kennons in Virginia. He was joint patentee with Francis Eppes, Joseph Royall, and George Archer of 2,827 A. of land in Henrico Co. on April 1st, 1670. This seems to be the first record of him, but he is supposed to have come from England to Virginia some years before this. This must have been Lt. Coln. Francis² Eppes, b. about 1628, d. 1678, mentioned later. Later he married Mrs. Worsham, the widowed mother of Richard Kennon's wife. The name Kennon is said to have been pronounced Cannon, and sometimes to have been spelt that way.

RICHARD KENNON is mentioned very frequently in what is left of the records of Henrico Co., which do not extend back of 1677, those before that time having been destroyed or lost. He was, for many years, one of the Justices, having been appointed at least as early as 1678, and was present at many sessions of the court. He seems to have bought and sold a great deal of land, and the records of these transactions are numerous. In the very front of the oldest book, which has been preserved, with only one deed before it, is the record of a deed from Edward Robinson, and his wife, Anne, "of Bristoll pish (parish) in Henrico Co.," now Chesterfield Co., to RICHARD KENNON for "the land called 'The Neck,' containing acres," (the record is somewhat mutilated, and the numbers of acres is illegible) situated in the parish aforesaid, and "bounded by land formerly sold Mr. Kennon, Appamatock River, Mr. John Worsham, Nicholas Disson, and Swift Creek." This was "Conjuror's Neck," about five miles below Petersburg, where he made his home, and which remained in the family for many generations.

Another plantation disposed of in his will, given to his son William, was Roxdale, also in Henrico Co., which was deeded to him on April 1st, 1679, by Robert Bowman. He

also disposed of his mill at Pucketts and the mill tract, also a half acre at Bermuda Hundred with houses on it.

In 1680 he was a merchant, resident at Bermuda Hundred, where he is said to have had a large warehouse. In 1685 he was factor and attorney for Mr. Wm. Paggen, a merchant of London, who had extensive trade in Virginia. To provide supplies for his store-house at Bermuda Mr. KENNON visited England frequently. In a grant of land to Mrs. Francis Eppes, the mother of his wife, in 1680 she was allowed to count his coming into the colony eight times, for which a grant of 400 A. of land was made. It was the policy of Virginia at that time to encourage immigration by allowing 50 acres every time a person came into Virginia, and it would seem from this grant that Mr. Kennon crossed the ocean as many as eight times prior to 1680.

He was Justice for Henrico County as early as 1678, and probably remained so during his life.

In 1686 he and Capt. Wm. Randolph were members of the House of Burgesses for the county.

In 1691 he made a deed of gift to his children naming MARY, Elizabeth, Martha, William, and Sarah. Judith and Richard were not mentioned, and were evidently born after that time.

He died in 1696, and his will dated August 6th, 1694, was probated August 20, 1696.

I have a copy of the will, in which he mentions his son William, to whom he gave Roxdale and some other real estate; his wife, Elizabeth, to whom he gave Conjuror's Neck; and his daughter, Judith, to whom he gave certain personal property. The other children are not mentioned, including Richard, the youngest, who was probably born after 1694. Another son, Richard, born 1684, had died in 1688, and his tombstone was formerly at Conjuror's Neck.

As stated RICHARD KENNON married, probably about 1676, ELIZABETH WORSHAM, daughter of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH WORSHAM, a sketch of whose family will be found on another page. Their children were

Richard, b. 1684, d. 1688, tombstone at Conjuror's Neck;
William, (Coln.), of Conjuror's Neck, vestryman of Dale
parish, Justice 1710, Burgess.;

MARY, married JOHN³ BOLLING;

Elizabeth, married Jos. Royall;

Martha, married Robert Munford;

Sarah;

Judith, married Thos. Eldridge, of Surry;

Richard, married Agnes Bolling, sister of John Bolling
above.

Both of the sons were vestrymen of Bristol parish, and
doubtless this was true also of RICHARD KENNON, but we have
no record of the vestry until 1720.

Tables of descent of the Kennon family may be found in
"Bristol Parish," and in the William & Mary Quarterly, Vol.
XIV, p. 132.

Our interest in it passes with MARY² KENNON to the
BOLLING family, which will be found on another page.

Between the first land grant in 1670, spoken of, and
1761 more than 50,000 acres of land are said to have been
granted to the family.

THE WORSHAM FAMILY

ELIZABETH² WORSHAM, daughter of WILLIAM¹ and ELIZABETH WORSHAM, of Henrico County, married RICHARD KENNON.

Our knowledge of our Worsham ancestors is very meagre. The Henrico County records, which remain, begin in 1677, all before that time having been lost or destroyed. And as WILLIAM WORSHAM, our emigrant ancestor, died not earlier than 1670, and not later than 1673, we are cut off from that source of information in regard to him, except where there may be indirect references to him in the later records, as in his wife's will recorded in 1678, or in records referring to his children. Besides this we have the record of land grants in the Virginia Land Office, and nothing more. After 1677 the Henrico records relating to the Worshams are very numerous, but as our interest in the family to a great extent ceases after the marriage of ELIZABETH WORSHAM to RICHARD KENNON, we shall follow them to a very limited extent.

The oldest record of WM.¹ WORSHAM seems to be in 1652, February 15th, when WM.¹ WORSHAM and George Worsham patented 400 A. of land in Henrico County. George was probably the brother.

WM.¹ WORSHAM married ELIZABETH ———, (but we do not know her family name), probably about 1655 to 1658, as the latter in her will dated July 28th, 1678, (Eliz. Eppes), mentioned her daughter, ELIZABETH² KENNON, already married, and her grandchild, MARY³ KENNON. Also her son, John Worsham, must have been under age, as she appointed her stepson, Francis Eppes, and her son-in-law, RICHARD¹ KENNON, executors. WM.¹ WORSHAM had died about 1670 to 1673, and his widow had married Coln. Francis² Eppes in or before 1674. Hence we assume that Wm. Worsham died 1670 to 1673. Coln. Francis² Eppes also died before his wife, in 1678. He is said to have died from a wound, probably received from the Indians. (Va. Hist. Mag., Vol. III, p. 393).

The Eppes family were not ancestors, but Coln. Francis² Eppes, having married our ancestress, their children were half brothers and sisters to ELIZABETH WORSHAM, who married RICHD. KENNON, and besides some reference to them, as showing the connections and standing of the families, is interesting.

The Eppes were among the most prominent people of Henrico County in the earliest period. Capt. (later Coln.) Francis Eppes, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1625, and again in 1632. He was patentee of a great deal of land. The land books show that he came from England, and brought with him his sons, John, Francis, and Thomas, born in England. His second son, Francis² Eppes, married MRS. WORSHAM, this being his second marriage also. Both held prominent county offices. Lt. Coln. Littlebury³ Eppes, one of the sons of MRS. EPPES, formerly MRS. WORSHAM, was Colonel of Militia, Justice in 1699, and member of the House of Burgesses in 1710, 1714, &c., and died in 1746. He was brother of ELIZABETH WORSHAM, wife of RICHD. KENNON. Interesting accounts of this Eppes family may be found in the Va. Hist. Magazine, and the William & Mary Quarterly. The statements given show that the whole family connection was of the best social standing and respectability.

George Worsham seems to have lived much longer than his brother WILLIAM. A deed is on record (Henrico) as of March 4th, 1717, in which George Worsham conveyed to his son William Worsham, 122 A. of land, being a part of a tract of 309 A. conveyed to the said Geo. Worsham by patent bearing date April 29th, 1668. This indicates that this is the same man who jointly with Wm. Worsham patented land in 1652.

There was also a deed of March 7, 1717, from Geo. Worsham to RICHD.¹ KENNON, both of Henrico County, which shows that the former was living at that time.

The records show the appraisement of the estate of Charles Worsham on July 7th, 1712. He must have been son of WM.¹ WORSHAM, SR., mentioned in his mother's will.

John Worsham, son of WM.¹ WORSHAM, SR., became sheriff of Henrico on June 1st, 1696, when he gave bond, and

again on June 7th, 1714. There are several deeds to land to and from John Worsham about this time. And in three deeds Geo. Worsham is called "Sr.," as if there was a "Jr." The deed to William Worsham, son of Geo. Worsham, has been mentioned. And these two of the second generation, John Worsham and Wm. Worsham, were in the vestry of Henrico parish from 1730, certainly to Oct. 12th, 1733, when they were both present. At a vestry held November 2nd, 1731, Capt. John Worsham was appointed church warden. Hist. of Henrico Parish, part 2, p. 9.

On September 27th, 1731, at a vestry there were present in addition to John Worsham, Joseph and Wm. Worsham, gents.

In 1733 Dale Parish, now in Chesterfield County, was cut off from Bristol Parish, and this accounts for these two dropping out of the vestry of the latter.

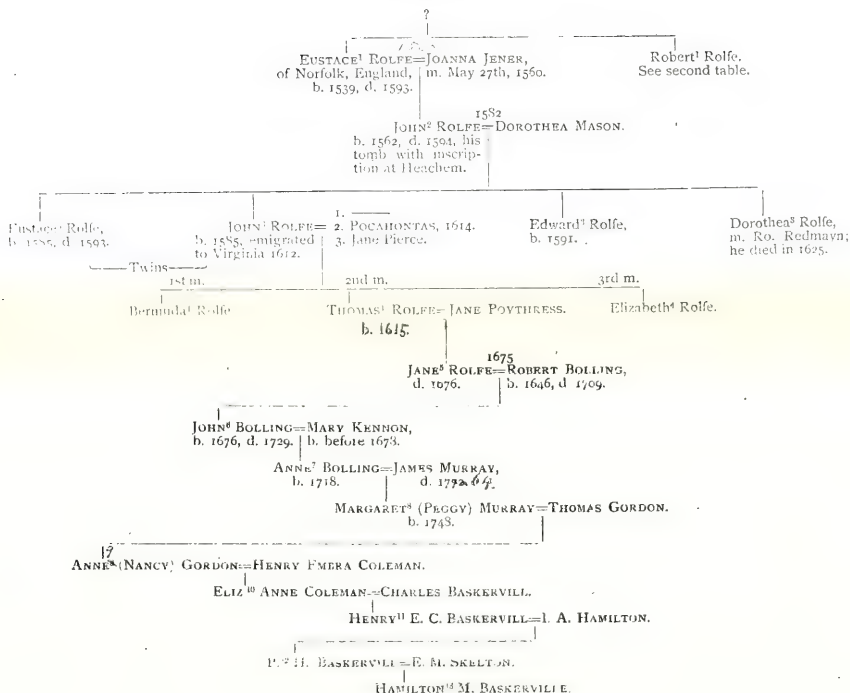
There are many other Worsham records in the books of Henrico County, but they chiefly of much later dates, and do not particularly interest us, as our ancestress, ELIZABETH WORSHAM, was most probably born before 1660.

It is interesting to note that in the settlement of her estate in the Henrico County records in the list of her funeral expenses we find charged the following articles, ten pounds of butter, two gallons of brandy, half a pound of pepper, half a pound of ginger, five gallons of wine, eight pounds of sugar, one steer, and three large wethers (sheep).

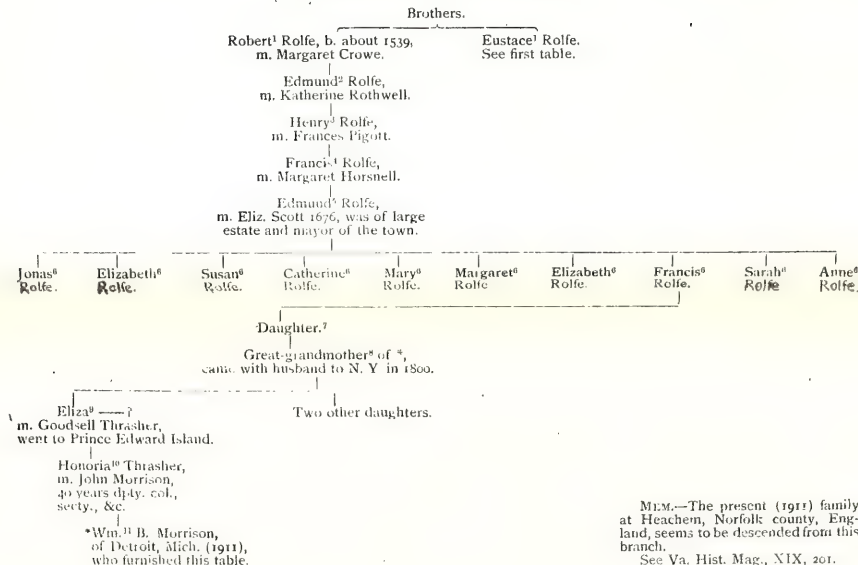
P. H. BASKERVILLE. E. M. SKELTON.

HAMILTON¹³ M. BASKERVILLE.

ROLFE FAMILY TABLE.



ROLFE FAMILY TABLE—CONTINUED.



THE ROLFE FAMILY

JANE⁵ ROLFE, daughter of THOMAS⁴ ROLFE, and JANE POYTHRESS (see p. 164), and granddaughter of

JOHN³ ROLFE, and POCAHONTAS, the Indian "Princess," married ROBERT BOLLING (see p. 141).

JOHN³ ROLFE, her grandfather, in 1613 married POCAHONTAS, daughter of POWHATAN, the Indian "Emperor" in Virginia, and thereby furnished to history probably the most romantic episode of the early days of this country.

The name is variously spelled Rolf, Rolfe, Rolph, Rolphe, Wrolfe, Wrothe, &c., &c. It is said to be Scandinavian, and in Normandy became Rollo. It first occurred in the name of Rolf Krake, King of Denmark, about 600 A. D. It was brought to England by Rolfe or Rollo, who accompanied one of the first Vikings, who overran England. John Rolfe probably sprung from some Danish family.

This family is first mentioned in the Domesday Book (eleventh century). There is a record of our branch of them, who as far back as 1560 owned Heacham in Norfolk, where they still live.

Heacham is on, or near "the Wash," in Norfolk, on the Hunstanton and West Norfolk Rwy., a short distance from Sandringham, where for many years was one of the residences of the late King Edward VII, when he was Prince of Wales. The family seat of the Rolfes, for many generations at Heacham, was Heacham Hall in Heacham Park, in 1904 the residence of Mr. C. E. Strachan. The house is said to be "a substantially build red brick house, showing few external marks of the antiquity, which can safely be assigned to some parts of it, not visible from the road." Several pictures of the Hall, and of Heacham may be found in "The Kingland's Homeland," by W. A. Dutt, London, 1904. from which the above description is taken. It also states, after referring to the portrait of *Pocahontas* in the possession of the Elvins, descended through the female line from the Rolfes

of Tuttington in Norfolk. "Of the Rolfes themselves there are several portraits in Heacham Hall, which now belongs to Mr. Holcombe Ingleby, a descendant of the Rolfes on the female side." Reference is made also to "Sandringham," by Mrs. Herbert Jones, for interesting mention of the Rolfes.

In regard to Heacham Mr. Dutt says:

"Heacham, without being a dangerous rival to any village along this part of the Norfolk coast, is a pleasant little place for visitors without inclination towards the somewhat boisterous pleasuring, which prevails at many of the more popular watering places. It has a flat beach, where there is safe bathing; also a primitive little harbor, where some small long-shore boats and coasting craft occasionally provide a few subjects for artists. Near the station quite a new village has recently come into existence to meet the demand of summer visitors. Travellers to Sandringham, however, are not likely to linger long here, and after seeing the church should turn to the left against Wheatsheaf Inn and hasten on to Snettisham. After noticing a rather curious old red brick bridge, spanning a little stream to the left of the road, where it forks just out of the village, there will be nothing to delay them before the next village is approached."

"Heacham Church is a structure in the decorated and perpendicular styles, standing in the outskirts of the village, just beyond the bounds of the park. Formerly it was a cruciform building, and must have been a very fine one; but it has been robbed of its transepts, and the roof of the nave has been considerably lowered. A good piece of old screen work remains, dividing the nave and the chancel; the windows retain some old stained glass, and there is an old plain font. The church contains several memorials to the Rolfes, including a brass to a John Rolfe, who died in 1594, [this was JOHN² ROLFE of our Rolfe table, and the father of JOHN³ ROLFE, the emigrant, and both of them were our ancestors], and a modern one to the Rev. S. E. Neville Rolfe, who, we are told, 'being dead, yet preacheth.' At the West end there is a good old brass to a knight, and in the North aisle the tomb of Robert

Opposite p. 156.

From Va. Hist. Magazine, Vol. XXI., p. 105. The inscription on the brass tablet in Heacham Church to John² Rolfe is:

“John Rolfe, gentleman of Hitcham, died on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1594, in the thirty-second year of his age. While he lived, he was of much service to his fellows; he wished to enrich all his neighbours and kinsfolk by assisting the poor with his wealth; nothing could be kinder than he was; he bore the insults of many men quietly without offense; by exporting and importing such things as England abounded in or needed, he was of the greatest service, inasmuch as he spent both pains and labour upon it. Thus he seemed to die as the force of fire is quenched by excess of water. For his strength was unimpaired, nor had he completed many years when he died. His death brought grief to many, but he had done nobly upon the consciousness of a well spent life, and the record of many benefits not allowed to die utterly.”

John² Rolfe had, no doubt, been a successful merchant at Lynn.

Redmayne, who died in 1625." This Robert Redmayne on March 9th, 1594, married Dorothea Rolfe, sister of JOHN³ ROLFE, the emigrant, as will be seen in the Rolfe table.

The first entry on the record of the Rolfes of Heacham is the marriage of EUSTACE ROLFE, and JOANA (JENER), the grandparents of JOHN ROLFE. The registry, as given by Mrs. Brathwayte is as follows:

1560, married EUSTACIUS ROLFE, and JOANNA JENER,
27th May;

1562, baptized JOHN, filius EUSTACII ROLFE, 17th October;

1582, married JOHANNES ROLFE, and DOROTHEA MASON,
24th September;

1585, baptized Eustacius and JOHN, filii JOHANNES^I ROLFE,
6th May;

1585, buried Eustacius, filius JOHANNES^I ROLFE, 2nd June;

1591, baptized Edwardus, filius JOHANNIS ROLFE, 22nd
February;

1593, buried EUSTACIUS ROLFE, June;

1594, buried JOHANNES ROLFE, 1st December;

1594, married Robertus Redmayn and Dorothea Rolfe,
9th March;

1625, died Robertus Redmayn.

From this we learn that JOHN³ was one of twins born May 6th, 1585, and son of JOHN² ROLFE and DOROTHEA MASON, (his wife).

These English Rolfes were people of good standing and education.

See Robertson's Pocahontas.

JOHN² ROLFE presents a very interesting figure in the early history of Virginia. He was one of a number of educated, cultivated gentlemen, who were among the first colonists. He left England in 1609 in "The Sea Adventure," Capt. Newport, V. Adml. of Va., which should have arrived in Virginia in August, 1609. The ship was wrecked on the Bermudas on August 7, but all on board were saved. Sir Thomas Gates, and a number of other prominent people were among the passengers. JOHN ROLFE and his wife were on board, also

Rev. Richard Buck, later the prominent chaplain in the colony. An infant daughter was born to the Rolfes after the landing, and was baptized on February 21st, 1610, by Rev. Richard Buck. The child soon died, and also the mother. Later the colonists proceeded to Virginia, arriving there May 23rd, 1610.

Howe tells us that JOHN³ ROLFE first appears in the colony apparently as a highly respectable young gentleman of Jamestown, Va., in 1613, who struck by the beauty of the young princess POCAHONTAS, and fascinated by her manners, so far superior to the rest of her race, wooed and won her affections, and obtained a promise of her hand. This was when, after having been treacherously captured, she was in honorable captivity as a hostage in Jamestown. And this turn of affairs so pleased POWHATAN, her father, that he ceased the preparations for war, which he had begun, and sent an uncle and two brothers of POCAHONTAS to express his approval, and witness the nuptial ceremonies at Jamestown, which were solemnized with great pomp according to the rites of the English Church, by Rev. Alexander Whitaker, after she had embraced christianity and been baptized.

This is Howe's account. Other historians state that the marriage was performed by Rev. Richard Buck, who came into the colony with JOHN ROLFE. It is not a matter of great importance.

JOHN³ ROLFE was very earnest in his desire to marry POCAHONTAS. In Bishop Meade's Churches, Vol. I, p. 126, we find a long and most affecting letter from him to Sir Thomas Dale, the Governor, declaring his wish and determination to marry her, assigning his reasons, describing his feelings, and asking the Governor's approbation. He seems to have been much concerned and troubled in mind on the subject, and calls God to witness to the purity of his motives, and how deeply his conscience had been engaged in the decision, and that not until much suffering had been endured was the decision made. Not only did Sir Thomas Dale approve and encourage the alliance, but after writing home most favorably of it, he carried them with him to England,

where they were most honorably received. Their son, THOMAS ROLFE, was born before they went to England.

About 1st May, 1616, they sailed for England in the "George," Capt. Argall, in company with Sir Thomas Dale, Capt. John Martin and others. Their reception and stay in England will be referred to in the sketch of Pocahontas.

"Nothing but good resulted from the union, and much more than is seen or acknowledged may have resulted. Burke, the historian of Virginia, after giving the names of some of their descendants, adds, 'so that this remnant of the imperial family of Virginia, which long ran in a single person, is now branched out into a very numerous progeny. The virtues of mildness and humanity, so eminently distinguished in POCAHONTAS, remain in the nature of an inheritance to her posterity.'" Meade Churches, Vol. I, p. 82, to which reference is made.

In the Bolling Memoirs (in our library) I find the following:

"JOHN ROLFE has, like all men who have married famous women, become better known as the husband of POCAHONTAS than for any merit of his own. He was a prominent, useful, and enterprising gentleman, the first white man who engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, a well informed writer on subjects connected with the colony of Virginia, and one whose character and services would have reflected credit upon any age and country."

He is described by Sir Thomas Dale as "an English gentleman of good understanding," and by Rev. Alexander Whitaker, as "an honest and discreet English gentleman."

The following extract from Stith's History of Virginia is interesting, although it somewhat anticipates our history:

"Previous to his proposed return with his wife from England to Virginia in 1617 he was made "Secretary and Recorder General of Virginia," which place was now first instituted. Capt. Argall was in charge of this expedition. The Treasurer and Council took care for the proper accommodation of POCAHONTAS and her husband on board the "Admiral"

ship. But it pleased God at Gravesend to take POCAHONTAS to His mercy in about the two and twentieth year of her age. Her unexpected death caused not more sorrow and concern in the spectators, than her religious end gave them joy and surprise. For she died agreeable to her life, a most sincere and pious christian."

After arriving at Jamestown JOHN ROLFE wrote a long letter to Sir Edward Sandys, the Treasurer of the Virginia Company, dated June 8th, 1617, in which he referred very feelingly to the death of POCAHONTAS. This letter, with a very interesting introduction may be found in the Va. History Magazine, Vol. X, p. 134.

"Her little son, THOMAS ROLFE, was left at Plymouth with Sir Lewis Speukley, Admiral of the county of Devonshire, who desired the care and education of him. (But this gentleman got into trouble and had to give him up.) However, he was carried up to London and was educated by his uncle, Mr. Henry Rolfe, of Narford, Norfolk County, and afterwards he became a person of fortune and distinction in this country (Virginia.) He left behind him an only daughter, who was married to COLN. ROBERT⁵ BOLLING, (of 'Kippax,' on the Appomattox River), by whom he left an only son, the late MAJOR JOHN⁶ BOLLING, who was father to Coln. John⁷ Bolling, and several daughters, married to Col. Richd. Randolph, Col. John Fleming, Dr. Wm. Gay, Mr. Thos. Eldridge, and Mr. JAMES MURRAY (our ancestor.) So that this remnant of the Imperial Family of Virginia, which long ran in a single person, is now increased and branched out into a very numerous progeny."

After the death and burial of his wife, POCAHONTAS, or REBECCA, at Gravesend, England, JOHN³ ROLFE returned to Virginia. During his stay in England he had been appointed "Secretary and Recorder" for the colony, and he retained this office until his death in 1622. During this time he was also a member of "The Council," being an advisory body to the governor, and also the upper house of the General Assembly, when it was in session, the elected House of Burgesses being

the lower house. Thus he was a member of the first General Assembly in 1619, and continued so until his death. In 1621, when Sir Francis Wyatt succeeded Sir George Yeardley as governor, JOHN³ ROLFE was continued as Secretary and Recorder, and member of the Council. It is said that JOHN³ ROLFE was the only member of the Council of 1619, whose descendants can be traced to the present time.

After his marriage to POCAHONTAS and before his trip to England, JOHN³ ROLFE resided with his family at Varina, on James River, a little more than a mile below Dutch Gap, the old Henricopolis, and just above Curl's Neck, being about twelve miles below Richmond, where he owned a large plantation, and where his son, THOMAS⁴ ROLFE, afterwards resided. JOHN³ ROLFE patented several tracts of land, and this was probably one of them. Varina was at one time the county seat of Henrico, and here was also the glebe of Henrico Parish, where resided Rev. James Blair, founder of William and Mary College, and Rev. William Stith, another of its presidents, who wrote the History of Virginia. Not more than forty years ago the sites of the glebe, courthouse, jail, and tavern were pointed out. Under the name of Aiken's Landing Varina was well known during the war of 1861-65, as a place of exchange of prisoners (Tyler.) The place is still retained as a large estate by the present owner, and there is a large mansion, which was built a good many years ago, but does not date back to the time of the Rolfes.

The writer has not attempted to follow the intricacies of his places of residence, but after his return from England in 1617, JOHN³ ROLFE is found residing on his estate at or near Mulberry Island on James River, in the present Warwick County, about ten miles below Jamestown, where he had patented 1,700 acres of land. This adjoined the estate of Capt. Wm. Pierce, whose daughter, Jane, he married, she being his third wife. Capt. Pierce was one of the leading men of the colony, and was at one time captain of the fort at Jamestown. His name was also spelt Pyers, and Poyers. A daughter, Elizabeth Rolfe, was born to this marriage, and was four years old in 1625, January 25, when she was living with her

mother, then the wife of Capt. Roger Smith, at James City, the father having died in 1622. Later JOHN³ ROLFE and his family were residing at Bermuda Hundred, where he is supposed to have been killed in the Indian massacre of 1622. THOMAS⁴ ROLFE, the son of POCAHONTAS, was then in England. There are 347 names in the printed list of those killed at that time. Six of the Council were killed, of whom the names of only four were given, not including JOHN ROLFE's, but the two not mentioned are supposed to have been those of JOHN ROLFE, and Michael Lapworth. The settlers at Bermuda Hundred, where ROLFE was living, were nearly all killed. He is said certainly to have died in 1622.

The following record, just found, settles definitely the question of the death of JOHN ROLFE in 1622. In the Records of the Virginia Company, Vol. II, p. 105, we find that "At a court holden for Virginia on Monday, 7th Oct., 1622," in London, Mr. Henry Rolfe desired that the estate of his brother, JOHN³ ROLFE, deceased, in Virginia, be enquired into, and converted to the best use for the maintenance of his (JOHN ROLFE's) wife and children, and that he (Henry Rolfe) be indemnified for his expense in "having brought up the child his said brother had by POWHATAN's daughter, which child is yet living and in his custodie." And such an order was made. Thus we see that JOHN³ ROLFE had died in Virginia, and the news of his death has reached England before 7th October, 1622. The Indian massacre occurred March 22nd, 1622.

From Water's Gleanings, Vol. I, p. 29, Va. Hist. Soc., we get the following abstract of the will of JOHN³ ROLFE:

"JOHN³ ROLFE, of James City Co., in Virginia, Esquire, dated 10th March, 1621, proved 21st May, 1630, by William Pyers (Pierce).

Father-in-law, Lieut. Wm. Pyers, gentleman, to have charge of the two small children of very tender age.

A parcel of land in the county of Tappahannock between the two creeks over against James City in the continent or country of Virginia to son THOMAS⁴ ROLFE and his heirs.

Opposite p. 162.

John³ Rolfe, the emigrant, undoubtedly had a brother named Henry, who remained in England, and took care of Thomas³ Rolfe. The records of the Virginia Company attest this (p. 162). And Mrs. Herbert Jones, in Sandringham, p. 292, says: "The Virginian colonist [John Rolfe], had a brother Henry, called in the Rolfe family genealogy 'of Narford,' a spot in Norfolk, where, as attested by its registers, one of the family had settled. * * * The descendants of Henry Rolfe are easily traced."

His name does not appear in the family registry, as given by Mrs. Brathwayte, from which the first part of our Rolfe table was made (see p. 157), and which we followed.

Land near Mulberry Island in Virginia to Jane my wife during her natural life, then to daughter Elizabeth.

To my servant, Robert Davies, twenty pounds.

The witnesses were Temperance Yeardly, Richard Buck, Robert Davys, and John Milwarde."

"The witness, Richard Buck, was doubtless the minister of that name at Jamestown, who died sometime previous to 1624, leaving a widow and four children, Mara, Gershon, Benoni, and Peleg." (R. A. Brock.)

The impression seems to prevail with many educated people that JOHN³ ROLFE was a plain, obscure colonist of no particular importance, which has been shown to be absolutely erroneous. He was one of the most important men in the colony, and took the position to which his birth and education entitled him. As Secretary of the Colony he was the writer of most of the official reports, and particular attention is called to "JOHN³ ROLFE's Relation of the State of Virginia, 17th century," which may be found in the Southern Literary Messenger for 1839, Vol. V, p. 401, in the Va. Hist. Soc. library.

Much of this correspondence may be found in Brown's Genesis of the American Republic in the Va. Hist. Soc. library.

Several of his letters are also extant, and although they are expressed in the rather turgid, and long drawn out style of the period, yet they show him to be a gentleman of education and refinement, and indicate a high christian character.

"JOHN³ ROLFE, John Smith, Ralph Hamor, Wm. Strachey, and George Sandys, were the writers (of history) among the Virginia colonists of this period" (Tyler.)

His son, THOMAS⁴ ROLFE, lived until manhood in England, and in 1640 came to Virginia. There is little doubt that he settled there on his patrimonial estate at Varina, which has already been described. He also owned a plantation of 150 acres on Gray's Creek, at first called after him Rolfe's Creek, which is said to have been "the gift of the Indian Kinges." In 1654 he sold this property to Wm. Corker. (Tyler.)

In Hening's Statutes, Vol. I, p. 327, the following enactment is mentioned: "And be it further enacted and granted that LEFT. THOMAS⁴ ROLFE shall have and enjoy for himself and his heirs forever, ffort James, als Chickahominy fort, with foure hundred acres of land adjoining the same, with all edifices and houses belonging to the same forte, and all boats and ammunition at present belonging to the same ffort; provided that the said LEFT. ROLFE doe keepe and maintaine sixe men upon the place during the terme and time of three yeares, for which time, he, the said LEFT. ROLFE, for himself and the said sixe men are exempt from publique taxes."

This shows that he was a man possessing substantial means, brave, loyal, and possessing the public confidence.

Another incident recorded of him is the granting to him by the Governor, on his petition, permission to visit his Indian kinsfolk, showing that the manhood, generosity, humanity, and superiority to vulgar prejudice or censure, which so pre-eminently distinguished his father, were not dishonored or wanting in the son.

In this permit were mentioned the names "of his aunt, Cleopatra, and his kinsman (uncle) Opechancanough."

Between 1646 and 1663 he patented a number of tracts of land, and seems to have become a man of wealth.

He married JANE POYTHRESS, daughter of Francis Poythress. A family of this name had already settled in Virginia in the immediate neighbourhood of ROLFE's residence at Varina, a few miles below on the opposite side of the river. And FRANCIS POYTHRESS appears as a member of the House of Burgesses in 1644 for Charles City County, then including both sides of the river at those points.

"FRANCIS POYTHRESS came to Virginia about 1633. He patented 400 A. of land in Charles City County on Baylye Creek (W.) July 13th, 1637. He was Burgess for Charles City County in 1645-47, and for Northumberland County in 1649. He married ———, and had, besides, according to tradition a daughter who married Thomas Rolfe; a son, Major Francis Poythress, Justice for Charles City County, who mar-

ried Rebecca ———, and had issue" (then follows a long table of descendants). Va. Hist. Mag. VII, 71.

In "Virginia Carolorum," p. 195, (Va. Hist. Soc.), we find the following list of land grants to Thomas Rolfe:

1653, Augt. 8th, 525 A., N. side of Chickahominy River, called Fort James;

1656, April 25th, 325 A., in James City County;

1658, Sept. 26, 50 A., an angle in Chickahominy River;

1663, Sept. 25, 750 A., W. side of Paspetank River.

THOMAS and JANE POYTHRESS ROLFE, as far as we know, had only one child, JANE ROLFE, who married COL. ROBERT⁵ BOLLING, the immigrant.

The Rolfe table appended is recorded here just as we found it. It does not include the name of Henry Rolfe, of Narford, Norfolk County, the brother of JOHN³ ROLFE, who reared THOMAS⁴ ROLFE, and we have not added it.

POCAHONTAS AND POWHATAN

The marriage of JOHN ROLFE, the Immigrant, and POCAHONTAS, daughter of POWHATAN, the Over-Chief of the Indians in Virginia, or the "Emperor of the Indians," as he is often called, belongs rather to general history. Reference has already been made to the histories of Virginia by Stith, Burke, Campbell, Beverley, and others, also to Howe's Virginia, Meade's Old Churches, and Robertson's Pocahontas, particularly the last.

POWHATAN seems to have been over-chief of most, or all, of the Indians in what is now called the tide-water section of Virginia, when the English arrived in 1607. A part of his dominions had been inherited, but a large part of them had been conquered by him. Stith says (p. 53): "POWHATAN himself was a tall, well proportioned man of sour aspect, and of a very strong and hardy condition of body. His proper name was 'Wahunsonacock,' and he had that of POWHATAN from the town so called near the falls of James River, which was the seat and metropolis of his hereditary dominions. And he seems to have removed to Werowocomoco (on York River, first called Pamunkey), for convenience after he extended his conquests far North. (Then follows a description of his hereditary countries.) These dominions descended not to his sons or children, but first to his brothers, whereof he had three, Opitchipan, Opechancanough, and Catataugh; and then to his sisters according to their seniority; and after them to the heirs, male and female, of the eldest sister; and so the rest, but never to the heirs of the males.

He lived in great barbaric state, and magnificence. He usually had about his person forty or fifty of the tallest men his country afforded, and this guard was after this time increased to two hundred on account of the English.

When Smith was presented to him, he was about sixty years of age, something hoary, and of a savage majesty and grandeur. (Then follows the story of Pocahontas, 'the king's

darling daughter,' saving Smith's life.) When POCAHONTAS was treacherously captured by the English and carried to Jamestown, POWHATAN begun to prepare for war. But when he heard of her proposed marriage to ROLFE, he was propitiated and pleased, and sent representatives to express his approval (being too wise and prudent to trust himself with the English.) And ever after he was friendly to the English. The massacre of the English in 1622 occurred after his death, and his brother and successor, Opechancanough, was responsible for that.

He died in April, 1618, being upward of seventy years of age."

The Encyclopedia Britannica states: "The country the English had settled in was sparsely populated by many small tribes of Indians, who owned as their paramount chief POWHATAN, who then lived at Werowocomico, a village on the Pamunkey River (now York River) about twelve miles by land from Jamestown. He was succeeded in 1618 by Opechancanough, his brother, who carried out the great massacre of the English in 1622."

An interesting article relative to Werocomico will be found in the William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. X, p. 1 (Va. Hist. Soc.)

Also a very interesting article, "The Use and Abuse of Forests by the Virginia Indians," by Hugh Maxwell, United States Forest Service, giving much very interesting information about the Indians of that period, will be found in the William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XIX, p. 73 (in our library).

POCAHONTAS was a mere child when we first see her. Capt. John Smith had been captured by the Indians in Dec., 1607, and when they were about to beat his brains out with a club, she interposed and saved him. There is no reason to doubt the truth of this story. She was then about twelve years old, and from that time until Smith went to England in October, 1609, she was frequently seen at Jamestown, where her amiable and attractive disposition seems to have made her very popular. After Smith's departure she is said not to

have returned to Jamestown until she was treacherously captured and carried there in 1613. After that she remained there up to the time of her marriage with ROLFE, about April 1st, 1614.

Stith's account is as follows:

"Long before this MR. JOHN ROLFE, a worthy young gentleman and of good behaviour, had been in love with POCAHONTAS, and she with him. And at this time he made the thing known to Sir Thomas Dale, the Governor, through Mr. Ralph Hamer, and wrote him a letter entreating his advice. And she likewise acquainted her brother with it (and he, POWHATAN, their father.) Sir Thos. Dale highly approved of it, and the report of this marriage coming to the knowledge of POWHATAN, it was found a thing acceptable to him by his sudden consent. For within ten days he sent Opachisco, an old uncle, and two of his sons to see the manner of the marriage, and to do in their behalf what they were required for the confirmation of it, as his deputies. It was therefore solemnized in the beginning of April, 1614."

Sir Thomas Dale, the Governor, in a letter to the Bishop of London, dated June 18, 1614, wrote of POCAHONTAS: "Powhatan's daughter I caused to be carefully instructed in the christian religion, who, after she had made good progress therein, renounced publicly her country's idolatry, openly confessed her christian faith, was, as she desired, baptized, and is since married to an English gentleman of good understanding, (as by his letter unto me, containing the reasons of his marriage of her, you may perceive), another knot to bind this peace the stronger. Her father and friends gave approbation to it, and her uncle gave her to him in the church. She lives civilly and lovingly with him, and I trust will increase in goodness, as the knowledge of God increaseth in her. She will go to England with me; and were it but the gaining of this one soul, I will think my time, toil, and present stay well spent."

In regard to her reception and behaviour in London, "Purchas's Pilgrims" tells us: "She did not only accustom her-

self to civiltie, but still carried herself as the daughter of a king, and was accordingly respected, not only by the company (London Company), which allowed provision for herself and son; but of divers particular persons of honor in their hopeful zeal by her to advance christianity. I was present when my honourable and reverend patron, the Lord-Bishop of London, Dr. King, entertained her with festival and state and pomp, beyond which ^{at} I have seen in his great hospitalitie afforded to other ladies. At her return towards Virginia she came to Gravesend, *to her end and grave*, having given great demonstration of her christian sincerity, as the first fruits of Virginia conversions, leaving here a godly memory, and the hopes of her resurrection, her soul aspiring to see and enjoy presently in heaven, what here she had joyed to hear and believe of her beloved Saviour." Meade's Churches, Vol. I, p. 79 and f.

Sir Thomas Dale, when he went back to England in 1616, carried JOHN ROLFE and POCAHONTAS, his wife, with him, as previously stated, and they landed in Plymouth in June of that year. Before she reached London, Capt. John Smith petitioned Queen Anne, in her behalf, and it is in this petition of June, 1616, that the account of his deliverance by the Indian girl first appears.

After a pleasant sojourn of about seven months, being well received by both the court and the people, POCAHONTAS with her husband, embarked for Virginia in the "George," Capt. S. Argall (her old captor), but she died at Gravesend about February, 1617. (Encl. Br., XXII, 175).

She was buried in the chancel of the church at Gravesend. The church has been burned, but the registers of births, marriages, and funerals were saved. And in one of these registers may be seen at this day the brief record of the Indian girl's early fate. It is as follows:

"1616 [1617], March 21, REBECCA WOOLFE, wyffe of THOMAS (?) WOOLFE, gent., A Virginia lady borne, was buried in this Chancell." (This is from a newspaper clipping. The inscription is doubtless defaced and hard to read.

"Thomas" is an error, and "1616" is the old style of reckoning, the new year beginning then on March 25.)

Below is given the version of this inscription, or entry, from the Bolling Memoirs:

"1616

March 21. REBECCA WROTHE, wyffe of THOMAS WROTHE, GENT. A Virginia Lady borne was buried in the Chancell."

She was born about 1595, married 1614, and died in Gravesend, England, in 1617, and was buried there.

She was converted to the Christian faith under the ministration of Rev. Alex. Whitaker, and was baptized.

Before her marriage, Bishop Meade says of her (Old Churches, I, 81): POCAHONTAS was acknowledged by all to be cast in one of the first of nature's moulds, both as to person and character. (This is high praise from a high source.) Her Indian name was Mattoax, but when she was baptized, she was named Rebecca. (Read his account, I, pp. 77 to 82.)

This historical episode of a marriage of a princess of an inferior alien race with an English gentleman, and the long line of descent, comprising so large a number of the first families in the land, is remarkable and unique. A perusal of Robertson's Pocahontas will well repay the trouble. It gives a sketch of her, and of many of her descendants. They were all ladies and gentlemen, and several quite conspicuous names are found among them, as those of John Randolph of Roanoke, Bishop Francis M. Whittle, and others.

Bishop Meade says: "We read of two of his (POWHTAN'S) sons, and another of his daughters, who also rose superior to the rest of their race. Of one of the sons, Nauquaas, Capt. Smith says, that he was "the most manliest, comeliest, boldest spirit I ever saw in a savage." and of his sister, POCAHONTAS, that she had a "compassionate pitiful heart." "The other daughter Sir Thos. Dale endeavored without success to obtain with a view to another alliance with some English gentleman."

Howe says of her: "With Dale, Mr. Rolfe and his interesting bride, Pocahontas, sailed [for England]. By a communication from Smith her amiable and valuable conduct was made known at court, and every attention was shown her, both by the queen and many of the nobility. This excellent princess, whose deportment was so far superior to that which the condition of her race would authorize one to expect, that it won for her universal admiration and esteem, was destined never more to behold her father, or her native land. She died at Gravesend, where she was preparing to embark with her husband and child for Virginia. Peace to her gentle spirit! Her memory will not perish while the Commonwealth of Virginia endures, or noble and generous actions are valued by her sons."

Governor Robertson says of her in his "Pocahontas," p. 4: "The incidents of her life reveal a character of rare beauty and worth. There is nothing of myth or legend, of the miraculous or incredible about them, save to disbelievers in the high virtues of human nature. Except such of them as could be known to Smith only, they rest on various and unimpugned authorities. On the faith of them the Queen [Anne] and Court of England, its highest and its best people, and in as especial manner, the Bishop of London, bestowed on her marked and distinguished attentions, inconceivable to have been extended to her, except as the meed of extraordinary virtues, and that in the presence and midst of many, who, had the testimonies to them been capable of being disproved, could have readily furnished the means, as some of them were known not to be wanting in the will, to disprove them. And on the like faith in them History, and Poetry, and Art have vied with one another in their several ways in investing her name from that day to the present with a halo of surpassing brightness."

It is a very remarkable fact that all the standard historians of Virginia speak of her in this strain, and all bear witness to her very remarkable qualities and attainments. Among these we may mention Smith, Stith, Howe, Burke, Meade,

Brown, Campbell, and Tyler, and there are others whose name do not occur to us at present.

For a Pocahontas table of descent, not practicable here, see Robertson's "Pocahontas."

In connection with this subject the writer will state that three books of Dr. Lyon G. Tyler's, "The Cradle of the Republic," "Williamsburg," and "Early English Colonies in America," and Mr. Bruce's "Social Life in Virginia in 17th Century," are very interesting and instructive, and well worth reading.

There is only one authentic picture of Pocahontas. The following note in regard to this subject is taken chiefly from two sources, viz., "Sandringham," by Mrs. Herbert Jones, London, 1883, and "Pocahontas," by Governor Wyndham Robertson, Richmond, Va., 1887.

When Pocahontas was in London in 1616, her portrait was painted, and the picture was still in 1887 the property of Mr. Elwyn, one of the Rolfe family, now and from time immemorial, residents of Norfolk County, England. The painter is not known. This picture has become known to us by the engraving made from it by Simon de Passe, which first appeared with other portraits in a volume by the brothers de Passe, 1616-23. This engraving has doubtless formed the basis for the numerous and varying pictures of Pocahontas, which we see in books and on postal cards, but apparently most of them have been altered, until they are very different from the original.

Governor Robinson, in his preface to "Pocahontas," states that the portrait of Pocahontas given by him "is from a photograph taken recently in England from the original portrait of Pocahontas (London, 1616), yielded to my request by its present possessor, Mr. Elywn. The work was executed by one of England's best photographers, and under the personal supervision of Mrs. Herbert Jones, author of "Sandringham," containing a most graphic description of the original picture." The picture in "Pocahontas" seems to be a photograph pasted in, and not an engraving, and under these circumstances it seems to be an absolutely reliable copy

of the original. The other pictures being doubtless from De Passe's engraving, and this from the original painting, this fact may account for the differences. Governor Robertson adds that his picture is "the only accurate, as well as authentic reproduction of that painting ever published in the United States." The photograph does not show the tall hat, which appears in the engravings, and also in a portrait in the Va. State library, copied by Mr. William L. Sheppard, who died in March, 1912, "from the original."

It must be that in the darkening and obscuration of the original by time the top of the hat has been lost to sight in the dark back ground. The photograph seems to show a small cap on the head. Possibly the photographer, in order to improve his plate, "worked up" the little cap instead of the hat, which was undoubtedly a feature of the old painting. In Mr. Sheppard's painted copy the hat is shown, but no plume as in the engravings. Of course he shows the colouring, which is not in the engraving or photograph.

The engravings were drawn "free hand," and are, of course, less accurate than the photograph. They vary very largely, particularly in the features of the face, the shape of the hand, and the fan of ostrich feathers.

The following is Mrs. Herbert Jones' description of the original painting:

"The dimensions of the picture are two feet six inches and a half by two feet one inch. A painted oval encloses the portrait. The painting of the face, and of the details of the dress, is clear and finished, and shows great delicacy and beauty of execution. The whole effect of colouring is rich, mellow, and deep-toned, with the indescribable quality shed over it, which time alone can give. The portrait is slightly smaller than life, the face stamped unmistakably with the Indian type, and denoting intelligence and thoughtfulness, with much dignity both in expression, and in the carriage of the head. She looks at once royal in birth and in nature. The features are handsome and well formed, the lips bright red, the skin dark and smooth, and vellum-like with a suspicion

of copper tint. The eyes are remarkable; prolonged at the corners, more meditative than brilliant, like still pools rather than flashing water. Their colour is rich, decided, undeniably brown, with very blue tints on the white eyeballs. The eye-brows are straight and black, the short hair by the ear throws out a glistening of pearl earring. The deep lace ruff, rising behind, defines sharply the shape of the face, which shows high cheek bones, and the outline narrowing abruptly below them, so characteristic of her race. The hat she wears on her head, and which in the print has a grotesque appearance, sinks unnoticed into scarcely less dark back-ground, while the richly chased broad golden band round it gives the effect of a coronet, and is in happy combination with the colouring of the face. She wears a mantle of red brocaded velvet, much ornamented with gold buttons. A small, taper hand holds a fan of three white ostrich feathers. Around the portrait are the words, 'Matoaka Rebecca filia potentiss. Princ. Powhatani Imp. Virginiae.' On a space beneath, 'Matoaka als Rebecka, daughter to the mighty prince Powhatani, Emperour Attanoughkomuck als Virginia, converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife to the worshll. Mr. Thomas Rolff.' Close under the figure, within the oval, is written, 'Aetatis suae, 21 Ao. 1616.'"

It seems rather remarkable that in this inscription the name of JOHN³ ROLFE appears "Thomas" Rolfe, as it does in the old register of Gravesend Church, in the record of POCAHONTAS' burial.

One of the members of the Rolfe family possesses the earrings of Pocahontas. Each is formed of a double shell, the rare white mussel shell, which is found on the eastern coast of Behring's Strait.

Double shell earrings were universally worn among the American Indians, but the white variety was reserved exclusively for the adornment of priests and princes. The princely shells of POCAHONTAS are set in silver rims, inlaid with small steel points, a mounting which suggests that they are set, or reset, by English workmanship.

Another interesting relic has descended in the Elwin family, and has come down to each generation as having belonged to Pocahontas. It is a vase of pale brown earthenware, covered with uncoloured ornamentation, which is moulded in the clay itself. The vase is finished at the top with a silver rim. Those who are familiar with Jacobaeen work would see at a glance the era to which it belongs, and would recognize the fact, that it is an original and not a copy. This piece of ornamental ware has always been an object of great interest to its owners, and has never been known by any other name than "Pocahontas' vase."

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

EARLY CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA

It is interesting to observe the state of affairs in Virginia in the early period, during the lives of our first ancestors in this country.

The following little sketch has been taken chiefly from the William and Mary College Quarterly Magazine, "The Cradle of the Republic," and "Williamsburg," all by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler. Much of it consists of direct extracts, and some of statements based on information derived from these books.

In 1607 Jamestown was occupied and settled by the English colonists, but the occupation of the country was slow, and was attended with great difficulties and suffering. The place of settlement had been badly selected, and the mortality among the settlers was very great, so that in 1610, when the colony was actually abandoned, although about 750 persons had, at different times, settled at Jamestown, only sixty, less than one-twelfth, were left. These abandoned Jamestown, intending to go to New Foundland, but near the mouth of James River they met Lord Delaware with a fleet bringing immigrants and supplies, and they turned back.

For twenty years after the landing at Jamestown the English settlements in Virginia were confined to the valley of the James and to the Accomac peninsula. Nevertheless the need of a colony on York River, then known as Pamunkey River, to curb the Indian tribes there, had long been recognized. As far back as 1611 a fortified settlement there had been recommended by the Governor (Dale) at Chiskiack, about twenty miles from Point Comfort. But this was not done,

and in 1622 occurred the great massacre by the Indians. After this for some time the people were disposed to stay close together for protection, although in 1623 Governor Wyatt considered "running a pale between James River and York River from Martin's Hundred to Chiskiack."

On October 8th, 1630, the Council of Virginia determined to plant a settlement in the Indian district called Chiskiack (corrupted into Cheese Cake) on the south side of York River. And this was the beginning of York County, where our ancestors John¹ Baskervyle, the Immigrant, and Coln. Wm. Barber, the father of his wife, lived.

The leaders of the settlers were two councillors, Capt. John Utie, and Capt. John West, the latter, brother of Lord Delaware, who were allowed six hundred acres of land apiece on York River, on opposite sides of King Creek. Capt. Utie settled at "Utimaria" on the west side, and Capt. West on the east side at a plantation afterwards called "Bellfield." Other settlers ranged themselves on the river on either side of Utie and West, and soon there were two parishes, Chiskiack and York. Two years later, in 1632, palisades were run by Governor Sir John Harvey across the peninsula from Archer's Hope Creek to Queen's Creek, six miles long, and Williamsburg, first called Middle Plantation, was built within the centre of the line of palisades (see map in Tyler's Cradle of the Republic).

In 1633 was born at Bellfield, John West, Jr., founder of West Point, the first child born on York River.

In 1634 the colony was divided into eight counties or shires, and the English shire government was established. Charles River County (one of them, afterwards York County) was created, taking in the plantation of York. Court was held for many years at the different large plantations, but about 1660 it began to be held regularly on the west side of Wormley's Creek at a place called York, established as stated by Sir John Harvey, (about half a mile below the present Yorktown, established later). This was only a few years before the advent of John¹ Baskervyle, the Immigrant, as he came

over about 1662. But before 1664 he had been appointed Clerk of York County.

Coln. Wm. Barber had been in the colony since about 1634.

Afterwards, about 1676, court was held at "Half-way House," on the road between Yorktown and Middle Plantation. The following extract from the York County records of April 24th, 1677, when John^t Baskervyle was clerk, is interesting: "There being no house to keepe court in the magistrates are permitted to keepe court in the house lately belonging to Thos. Hansford, whose estate for his rebellion and treason is forfeited to his sacred Majestie. Dated at Green Spring, March 21st, 1677."

In 1691 fifty acres of the estate of Benjamin Reade on York River was bought for a town called Yorktown. And in 1698 the court removed to that place, which was about half a mile above (old) York.

Yorktown continued to develop, until the incident occurred, which at once proved its glory and destruction. It became the scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781, but by the war it was reduced to a mass of ruins, and has never since regained the trade, which it once had. It was at one time a corporation, and had a council and the town seal is still preserved.

At one time Yorktown was quite a thriving and prosperous place, and in the London Magazine of 1746, it is described as a place of "no inconsiderable figure," "with a great air of opulence," and many taverns. The handsome equipages of the residents are referred to. But now its glory has departed, and a sleepy dilapidation has taken possession.

This small county of York was thus intimately associated with the early colonial strength and life. Very near the seat of government at Jamestown, and afterwards sharing with James City County the new business home of Governor and Burgesses, it numbered among its planters those who influenced the destinies of all the other counties.

Church life began at once, and there were three parishes within its bounds, Charles P., on Poquoson River; Kischick

P., settled in 1630 and made into a parish in 1642; and York P., settled in 1632. And when the name of the county was changed from Charles City to York, that of Kiskiyache P. was changed to Hampton P. The first rector of York and Hampton parishes was Rev. Antony Panton in 1639-40, and in 1642 a church was built in York, on the "Temple Farm," the ruins of which may still be seen (near Yorktown). When the present church in Yorktown was built in 1698, the old York church is said to have been abandoned. All this shows that at this early period, when our ancestors lived in York County, there was an active religious life in the community.

The social life of the community may be described as rural and doubtless simple, but the tone and character seems to have been fairly good. The laws relating to morals, as was characteristic of the English laws of that period, were stringent and particular, and violations were openly prosecuted and punished. The old court proceedings would seem to indicate a rather bad condition in this respect. But this was doubtless to a great extent due to the tendency to publicity and personal punishment for such things.

The Virginia people were peculiar in their intense ruralism. The eighteenth century was an age of commercial ambition. And yet Virginia relinquished her commerce to foreign factors, used tobacco as currency, and paid her taxes in it, and she alone of all the colonies and of all civilized states, resisting the universal tendency of the age, had no debts, no banks, no bills of credit, and no paper money. Her lethargic condition was doubtless then, as later, due in a great measure to the prevalence of negro slavery, for which Virginia was not to blame. England thrust it upon her, and New England brought and sold slaves to Virginia, doubtless as long as possible. Conditions were in many respects primitive, and it is not so remarkable that in 1696 Mrs. Mary Baskervyle bequeathed to her only son, George, her "largest iron pott." At that time iron pots, like most other things of manufacture, had to be brought from England, and were quite valuable.

Thus we see that when Coln. Wm. Barber came over, probably soon after 1630, things were in a very primitive con-

dition. At that time the English colonies were limited to a comparatively small portion of the continent. Holland possessed New York under the name of "New Netherlands" (1610-1674). Sweden held Delaware under the name of "New Sweden" (1638-1655). And France held or claimed all of Canada, the Mississippi valley, and the Atlantic coast south of Carolina. And France and Spain held or claimed all of the Gulf coast. So that the English possessions were quite limited. Even Illinois is said to have been settled by the French in 1681. These conditions contrast very strongly with those of the nineteenth century.

The study of the individual histories of the various English colonies is very interesting, and the differences between them very striking. And many of them are still retained.

New England was settled by Puritans, who came over on account of persecutions and of dissatisfaction with the English government. They established a quasi independent government of their own, made their own laws, and elected their own governors. Virginia was chiefly settled by loyal churchmen and church women of the established church, who were loyal to the home government. They chiefly had their laws prescribed, and their governors appointed in London. Using the terms of the period the former were "round heads" and the latter "cavaliers." While the former were more active and energetic, they were strongly inclined to radicalism, and while the latter were more conservative, they were inclined to old fogysm.

After the English revolution of 1648 many cavaliers came to Virginia to avoid Cromwell and his Puritans, and thus strengthened the tendencies there.

These are some of the conditions in York County, Va., when William Barber, somewhere between 1630 and 1635, and JOHN¹ BASKERVYLE, about 1662, soon after the Restoration in England, came over.

There seem to have been no towns in Virginia except Jamestown in these early days, and so when Bacon burned Jamestown in 1676, there is said to have been "no other town

in Virginia." There were other places, but they were doubtless mere hamlets.

Coln. Wm. Barber and John¹ Baskervyle never saw Yorktown, because the former died in 1669, and the latter in 1679, and Yorktown was established later. As stated, prior to 1660 court was held at the different large plantations, and after that time at old York, until 1676, when it began to be held at the "Half-way House," until 1698, when it was moved to Yorktown.

This subject is an exceedingly interesting one, and the study of it may be continued in "The Cradle of the Republic," and "Williamsburg," both by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, in "The Social History of Virginia," by Mr. Bruce, and in many other interesting books relating to this period, most of which may be found in the library of the Virginia Historical Society. Particular attention is called to an article in the William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XIX, p. 73, "The Use and Abuse of Forests by the Virginia Indians," by Hugh Maxwell, United States Forest Service.

APPENDIX B

BOSTOKE LINEAGE

RANDLE⁷ BASKERVYLE married AGNES, d. and co-heir of NICHOLAS BOSTOKE, of Modburlegh, 2nd son of SIR ADAM DE BOSTOKE, Lord of Bostock.

The Bostoke family was very ancient, and distinguished. They date back to before the time of the Conquest, 1066, and through HAWISE, sister and co-heir to Randle, or Ranulph, third Earl of Chester, and Countess of Lincoln in her own right, widow of Robert de Quinci, Earl of Lincoln, who married secondly, SIR WARREN BOSTOKE (or Bostock), they were descended from the same old Scandinavian line, which produced William the Conqueror. We have two lineage tables of the Bostokes, one taken from Harleian MSS., Visitation of Cheshire 1580, Va. State Library, and the other from Ormerod's Cheshire, III, 253. There is some variation in the names, and the first extends farther back, but otherwise they agree. Combining the two we get our table, as follows:

Harleian MSS.:

SIR OSMER¹ (OLIVER) DE
BOSTOCK, Anno 1066,
HUGH² BOSTOCK,
RICHARD³ BOSTOCK,
ROGER⁴ BOSTOCK,
SIR GILBERT⁵ BOSTOCK,
RANULPH⁶ DE BOSTOCK,

Ormerod's Cheshire:

HUGH FITZ RICHARD
BOSTOCK,
OSMER BOSTOCK,
RICHARD BOSTOCK,
ROGER BOSTOCK,
GILBERT BOSTOCK,
WILLIAM BOSTOCK,

who married, MARGARET, daughter and heir to WARREN DE VERNON, *Baron of Shipbroke*, and had issue;

SIR WARREN⁷ BOSTOCK, (1155), who married HAWISE, sister and co-heir to Ranulph, 3rd Earl of Chester and Lin-

coin, and widow of Robert De Quinci, daughter of HUGH KAVELIOC, *Earl of Chester*, and had issue;

SIR RALPH,⁸ alias SIR HENRY, (Gilbert in Ormerod), DE BOSTOCK, who married ELEANOR, d. and h. to — POOLE, of Cheshire, and had issue;

SIR WILLIAM⁹ DE BOSTOCK, who married ELIZABETH, d. of HUGH (James in Ormerod) LORD AUDLEY, and had issue;

SIR EDWARD¹⁰ (Philip in Ormerod) BOSTOCK, who had issue;

SIR ADAM¹¹ BOSTOCK, "he was knighted by King Edwd. I, at the Conquest of Scotland," who married JONE, d. of SIR WM. BRERETON, of *Brereton*, and had issue;

SIR WILLIAM¹² BOSTOCK, "he was knighted at the Conquest of France by Kg. Edwd. III," who married d. and h. of SIR RICHD. WINNINGTON, and had issue;

SIR ADAM¹³ BOSTOCK, "knighted at the Battle of Nazaret in Spain, by the Black Prince," who married MARGERY, d. and h. to JNO. WHITNALL, alias Kingley, and had issue;

SIR ADAM¹⁴ BOSTOCK, "knighted by Kg. Ric. II, and after at his own house Kg. Hen. 4 gave him the antelope to his crest," who married JENET, d. of SIR HENRY BRADSHAW, and had issue;

SIR RALPH¹⁵ BOSTOCK, "knighted at the Battle of Agincourt (1415) by Kg. Hen. 5," who married ISABEL, d. and heir to WILLIAM LAWTON, and had issue;

SIR ADAM¹⁶ BOSTOCK, killed at the Battle of Blore Heath, anno 1459, time Hen. 6, who married ELIZABETH, d. and h. to HUGH VENABLES, *Baron of Kinderton*, and had issue;

NICHOLAS¹⁷ BOSTOCK, of Modburlegh, 3rd son, who married KATHERINE, d. and c. h. to SIR WILLIAM MODBURLEGH, Knt., and had issue;

AGNES¹⁸ BOSTOCK, who married RANDLE⁷ BASKERVYLE, of Old Withington, records 1445 and 1483.

HAWISE, or HAWISA, or HAWIES DE QUINCI, previously mentioned, who married (2nd) SIR WARREN BOSTOCK, was of a very distinguished lineage, which is curious and interesting, and illustrates the work of the genealogists of these historical

characters. She married first Robert, son of Sayer De Quincy, Earl of Winchester; was, by gift of her brother, Countess of Lincoln, and had also the castle and manor of Bolingbroke. She married secondly, as stated, SIR WARREN DE BOSTOKE, KNT., Her father was:

RANDLE III, *6th Norman Earl of Chester*, &c., a crusader, knighted 1188. His father was:

HUGH II, *5th Earl of Chester*, &c., called Kevelioc, died 1180. His father was:

RANDLE II, *4th Earl of Chester*, &c., died 1153-55. His father was:

RANDLE I, *3rd Earl of Chester*, called De Bricasard, and le Meschines, who died 1128. He married LUCY, or LUCIA, widow of Roger De Romera, she being the granddaughter of ALGAR, *Saxon Earl of Mercea*, died 1059, and buried at Coventry, who was the great grandson of ALFRED, THE GREAT.

This RANDLE I, was son of

MATILDA, or MARGARET DE ABRINCIS, and her husband RANDOLPH DE BRICASARD, (of Normandy). She was daughter of

RICHARD DE ABRINCIS, Viscount of Avrauches, and EMMA DE CONTERVILLE, his wife, who was half sister to William the Conqueror. He was son of

TURSTINE LE GOZ, *Viscount of Hiemois* (in Normandy), and Governor of Falaise, a crusader with Robert, Duke of Normandy, before 1035. He was son of

ANSFRID GOZ, *Viscount of Hiemois*, who was son of ANSFRID, THE DANE, *1st Viscount of Hiemois*, son of ROLF TURSTAIN, who was grandson of

ROGNWALDAR, *Earl of Maere and the Orcades* (in Scandinavia), who was also father of Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy. This ROGNWALDER was living about 850 in Scandinavia.

Such descents might be traced almost indefinitely, and these are given only as curiosities. The detailed lineages may be found in Ormerod's Cheshire and Americans of Royal Descent, p. 253, the latter in the Virginia State Library.

APPENDIX C

MAINWARING LINEAGE

AGNES MAINWARING, of *Peover* or *Over Peover*, married WILLIAM⁹ BASKERVYLE, of *Old Withington*.

RANULFUS MESNILWARIN, lord of various towns in Cheshire and Norfolk at Domesday survey, (completed 1086), had issue;

ROGER MESNILWAREN, record 1119, had issue;

WILLIAM MESNILWAREN, had issue;

ROGER LE MESNILWAREN, (1154-1189), had issue;

SIR RALPH DE MESNILWAREN, KNIGHT, justice of Chester (1175-1199), married AMICIA, daughter of HUGH KEVELIOC, *Earl of Chester*, had issue;

SIR ROGER MESNILWARIN, of *Warmincham*., knight, had issue others, and

SIR WILLIAM MEINWARIN, KNIGHT, second son, lord of *Over Peover* by gift of his father, (1216-1272), had issue;

WILLIAM MANWARING., of *Over Peover*, lived 1286, had issue;

ROGER MANWARING, of *Over Peover*, married CHRISTIAN DE BIRTLES, and had issue;

WILLIAM MANWARING, of *Over Peover*, married MARY, daughter of HENRY DAVENPORT, and had issue;

WILLIAM MANWARING, of *Over Peover*, died 1364, married ELIZABETH, daughter of NICHOLAS LEYCESTER, and had issue;

RANDLE MANWARING, of *Over Peover*, Esqr., married MARGERY, widow of RICHARD BUCKLEY, of *Chedill*, in Cheshire, and daughter of HUGH VENABLES, *baron of Kinderton*, and had issue;

JOHN MANWARING, of *Over Peover*, Esqr., died 1495, married Maud, daughter of ROBERT LEGH, of Adlington, esqr.

AGNES MAINWARING, of *Over Peover*, who married WILLIAM⁹ BASKERVYLE, who died in 1509, was of this family, but must have been a daughter of a younger son, as her name does not appear in the table.

APPENDIX D

WINNINGTON LINEAGE

EMMA WYNINGTON, daughter of JOHN WYNINGTON, GENT., of *Ermitage*, (or *Hermitage*), married

WILLIAM¹¹ BASKERVILLE, of *Old Withington*, who was living in 1517 and 1578.

In the time of Edward the Confessor (1041-1066), Winnington was divided into moieties (halves) of equal extent and value. One of these at the Domesday survey was held by RANULPHUS, the supposed ancestor of the MAINWARINGS, and the other by Osbern Fitz Tezzon, ancestor of the Boydells. William Le Boidele, fourth in descent from the last, conferred by charter (deed) his share of Winnington manor on LIDULPH DE TWEMLOWE, son of WULFRIC DE CROXTON, who was lord of Croxton and Lache. From him descended the WINNINGTONS. He inherited from his father, Twemlowe, Croxton, Cranach, and Goosetrey. He was sheriff of Cheshire in the time of Richard I, and John (1189-1216). The other moiety of Winnington had been granted to WILLIAM DE WYNINGTON before 1272 by the owner. ROBERT DE WYNINGTON 2nd son of LIDULPH DE TWEMLOWE, who inherited one part of Wynington from his father, married MARGARET, sole daughter and heiress of WILLIAM DE WYNINGTON, mentioned above, and thus the whole of Wynington, or Winnington, came into the family. The following is the table of descent:

WILLIAM DE WYNINGTON, had issue;

ROBERT DE WYNINGTON, who had issue;

WULFRIC, lord of Croxton and Lache, had issue;

MARGERY, sole dau. and heir, m. LIULPH DE TWEMLOWE, lord of Twemlowe, Croxton, Goosetrey, Cranach, and half of Winnington in 1199, who had issue;

ROBERT DE WYNYNGTON, of *Wynington*, married PETRONILLA, ———, a widow, and had issue;

ROGER DE WYNYNGTON, of *Northwich*, second son, living 1331, had issue;

LAURENCE DE WYNYNGTON, married MAUD FRODESHAM, and had issue;

JOHN DE WYNYNGTON, of *Northwich*, living 1403, had issue;

HUGH DE WYNYNTON, married CECILY, daughter and heiress of THOMAS HASLYNTON, of Hermitage, and had issue;

PIERS WYNYNGTON married CHRISTIAN, daughter and co-heiress of WILLIAM DE PLUMLEY, of *Plumley*, and had issue;

LAURENCE WYNYNGTON, married MAUD, daughter of WILLIAM STERYNTON, ESQ., of *Dothill*, and had issue;

JOHN WYNYNGTON, records 1497 and 1504, married MARGARET, daughter of JENKYN MAYNWARING, of *Kerneyncham*, esqr., and had issue;

HUGH WYNYNGTON, married MARGARET SNELSON, and had issue;

EMMA WYNYNGTON, wife of WILLIAM¹¹ BASKERVYLE.

APPENDIX E

FIRST BASKERVYLE DEED

The following is a copy of the first Baskerville deed on record in Virginia, which for this reason, and on account of its unusual and quaint expression is included in this book. It seems to describe the first Virginia estate owned by the family. Its date being November 30th, 1714, it is interesting to note that Queen Anne died August 1st, 1714, and on the same day George 1st was proclaimed king. The spelling and use of capital letters of the copy on the York County records is retained.

This Indenture made ye thirtieth day of November in ye first year of ye raign of our gracious soveraign Lord King George of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of ye faith &c., and in ye year of our Lord Christ one Thousand seven hundred and fourteen, Between Geo. Baskervyle of ye Parish of Bruton in ye county of York, Yeoman, of ye one part, and Ralph Graves of ye aforesaid Parish of Bruton in ye county of York, Yeoman, of the other part. Whereas ye said Geo. by Indenture bearing date ye Twenty ninth day of this instant month November for ye consideration herein expressed did Demise, bargain and sell unto ye said Ralph Graves all his Three hundred and fifty acres of land w'th ye Plantation, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, scituate, lying and being in ye Parish of Bruton and County of York aforesaid, being ye land formerly of Jno. Baskervyle formerly of ye County of York, decd., father of ye said Geo. and by him was purchased of and from Jno. Horsington, to whom ye said Land was granted by Patent bearing date ye 18th day of

March, 1662, (relation being thereunto had may more fully appear), bounded as by said recited Indenture is fully and particularly expressed and sett forth, with all and singular his Dwelling Plantation and three other plantations on ye said Land now being with all houses, Outhouses, Orchards, Gardens, backsides, meadows, Wood, Underwood, Way, Emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances, and also ye Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof.

To have and to hold ye said Three hundred and fifty acres of Land with ye Plantations, Tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto ye said Ralph Graves, his Executors, administrators and assigns from ye day next before said recited Indenture is dated unto ye End and term of one whole year from thence next Ensuing, to ye intent that by virtue thereof and of ye statute for transferring uses into possessions ye said Ralph Graves might be in actual possession of all ye said Lands, Tennements and premises and be thereby enabled to take and accept of a Grant and Release of ye Reversion and inheritance thereof to him his heirs and assigns for Ever and to his and there proper use and behoof for ever. Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that ye said Geo. Baskervyle as well for and in consideration of ye sum of Two hundred pounds sterling money of Great Brittain to him in hand paid and secured to be paid by ye said Ralph to severall persons by ye direction and appointment of ye said George and for his proper Debts, as also for and in consideration of a plantation and part of a Tract of Land called Boar Quarter, together with Eight hundred and twenty-five acres of Land thereunto belonging, which ye said Ralph Graves hath granted and conveyed to ye said George by deed of sale indented by Lease and Release bearing even date with these Presents, Executed by ye said Ralph to ye said George (as by ye said deeds will more fully appear), ye said money and land being well and sufficiently secured and paid to ye said George before this time, ye receipt whereof ye said George doth hereby acknowledge himself therewith fully satisfied and paid and of Every payment and part thereof doth hereby clearly acquitt,

Exonerate and discharge ye said Ralph his Executors, administrators, hath Given, granted, bargained, sold, remised, Released, Conveyed and Confirmed, and doth by these presents fully clearly, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, Enfeoffe, Transfer, remise, release, and confirm unto ye said Ralph Graves in his actual possession now being by virtue of ye said recited Indenture of bargain and sale made to him of a year and of ye said statute, and to his heirs and assigns ye aforesaid Lands, Tenements, hereditaments, Premises, and appurtenances, and all ye Estate, right, title, interest. property, claim and demand whatsoever of him ye said George Baskervyle, his heirs &c. of, in, and to ye Premises and Every part thereof, and ye Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders thereof and of Every part thereof. To have and to hold ye said Three hundred and fifty acres of Land with ye Tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances and Premises unto ye said Ralph Graves his heirs and assigns and to his and their proper use and behoof for ever, with all and singular ye Profits, Issues, Rents and privileges thereunto belonging, with all plantations, houses, orchards, Gardens, buildings, and Erections of whatever kind, use or fossion (?) so ever, with all woods, underwoods, Timber, trees, water springs and fountains, with all its Royaltys of hunting, hawking, fishing, and fowling, with all liability, privileges, profits. comodities, benefits and advantages whatsoever thereunto belonging or any wise appertaining according to ye bounds, which are mentioned and expressed in ye fore recited sale or Lease for one year. And ye said George for himself his heirs &c. doth further covenant, grant and agree to and with ye said Ralph, his heirs, Extors. and assigns in manner and form following (viz.), that ye said George at and before ye ensealing and delivery of these Presents had and was lawfully seized of an absolute Estate of inheritance in fee simple of, in, and to ye said granted Lands and Premises and Every part thereof and had good right full power and lawful authority to sell and convey ye same premises to ye said Ralph his heirs and assigns for ever according to ye true intent and meaning of these

Presents, and that after ye Executing of this Presents ye said Ralph Graves, his heirs and assigns, shall and may for ever peaceably and Quietly have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy ye said Land and Premises in fee simple. And that he ye said George his heirs and assigns shall and will by virtue of these Presents for ever warrant and defend ye Right and Title of ye said Land and Premises to ye said Ralph Graves his heirs and assigns forever from all titles, Claims, and incumbrances whatsoever. And ye said George doth promise and grant for himself and his heirs &c. that he and they shall and will from time to time and at all times for and during ye term of Ten years next after this date at ye request of ye said Ralph his heirs or assigns and at his or their costs and charges in ye Law make, seal, Execute, and legally acknowledge any other Deed or Conveyance whatsoever for ye legal and more certain, and firm conveying of all ye said granted Premises to ye said Ralph his heirs and assigns for ever.

In witness whereof ye said Geo. Baskervyle ye party of these Presents hath sett to his hand and affixed his seal ye day and year first above written.



GEO. BASKERVYLE (Seal).

Signed, sealed, and delivered
his

in ye presence of Thos. T. C. Creps,
mark

Hen. Holdcraft, Phil. Jackson,
his

Edward x Nelson.
mark

At a court held for York County 20th Dec., 1714, Geo. Baskervyle in open Court presented and acknowledged ye within Deed of Release of Lands, lying in this County to Ralph Graves. Also appear Elizabeth ye wife of ye said Geo. who being first privily examined voluntarily relinquished her right of Dower in ye said Lands to ye said Ralph, which deed

and Relinquishment on ye motion of ye said Ralph are admitted to record.

Teste: PHIL. LIGHTFOOT, Clerk, &c.

Deeds, Bonds, &c., Vol. 3, pages 40 and 41,
York County Records, Virginia.

A Copy—Teste: T. T. HUDGINS, Clerk, &c.

APPENDIX F

ANCESTORS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLIES

JOHN ROLFE, Council, A. D. 1617-1622, Va.

FRANCIS POYTHRESS, Ho. of Burgesses, 1644, Va.

WILLIAM BARBER, Ho. of Burgesses, 1662-1669, Va.

JAMES MINGE, Ho. of Burgesses 1680-1684, Va.

RICHARD KENNON, Ho. of Burgesses, 1685-1686, Va.

ROBERT BOLLING, Ho. of Burgesses, ¹⁶⁸⁸1704, Va.

JOHN BOLLING, Ho. of Burgesses, 1710-1718, Va.

HENRY EMBRY, SR., Ho. of Burgesses, 1736-1753, Va.

HENRY EMBRY, JR., Ho. of Burgesses, 1746-1753, Va.

WILLIAM EATON, Ho. of Burgesses, 1746, several terms,

N. C.

CHARLES RUST EATON, Ho. of Burgesses, 1776, N. C.

JOHN COLEMAN, Virginia Legislature, 1781.

APPENDIX G

OLD WITHINGTON

A long delayed communication from an attorney in England has just this morning been received, August 12, 1912, giving information as to the present conditions at Old Withington, the Baskervyle family seat in Cheshire since A. D. 1266. This book has been printed, and I can get it in only as an appendix.

The estate is still owned by the family, the present owner being Mr. John Baskervyle Glegg, who was born on November 10th, 1876. He married Miss Ashton, of Kermincham Lodge, Cheshire, about 1900, and has one son about ten years old, and two daughters aged respectively about six and four. He does not now reside at Old Withington Hall, but at Willaston, near Nautwich, Cheshire. The Hall is leased for a term of years to Mr. Earnest Frank, of the firm of G. Gottschalk & Co., merchants of Manchester.

The attorney states: "That portion of Old Withington Hall which was rebuilt in 1819 is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation, being what is termed in this country of the Georgian style of architecture. A portion of the older structure, built prior to 1819, is still in existence at the rear of the Hall, and is occupied partly by the servants and partly by the stables, coach-houses and other outbuildings.

The Hall is beautifully situated, and the grounds immediately surrounding it are tastefully laid out and well kept. The park is finely wooded, and well preserved for

game. and the whole of the estate is in a highly cultivated and first class condition."

He also enclosed "a survey map showing the whole of Withington Park, and a part of Astle Park and the surrounding country," which I have on file.

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